New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK STATE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION

NO PLATFORM.

FAILURE OF THE HUNKERS AND SILVER GRAYS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 10.

The Know-Nothing Convention closes about 1 o'clock this morning. After the expulsion of Mr. CHRISTMAS, the remaining members devoted themselves faithfully to the transaction of the legitimate duties for which they had assembled. Some little was said about a platform, but that little was to no purpose.

The Silver Grays and the Hunkers wanted a series of national resolutions, but fearing that they could not get what they wanted, they took the next best thing—nothing at all.

The important feature of the closing scenes was the discussion of the financial embarrassments under which the fraternity were laboring. Ten thousand dollars debt is a hard load to carry, and so the subordinates are to be called upon to contribute of their strength and means. The appointment of the Committees, the order of future proceedings, and the direction of details followed the settlement of the ways and means difficulties. Brother SENATOR GRAHAM closed the proceedings with prayer, and then the conclave broke up.

This quarter's meeting I do not think compares favorably with past Conventions. There was not a sufficient number present. It was all head and no tail; and parties like kites are of little amount without that appendage. PAUL PRY.

We find in the Washington *Organ* the following article predicting in too confident terms, it seems, the character of the action the Syracuse Council was expected to take:

THE NEW-YORK "AMERICANS."—We stated some few days ago, upon the authority of several correspondents in New-York, that the "American party" in New-York, would prove itself to be a firm friend of the constitutional rights of the South, and that with New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, they would breast the storm of fanaticism, which has raged in New-England, with more or less of fury, during the past few years. We now add, and we now repeat, that if our friendship the South, strictly upon the platform of the "American party," they will really be enabled to control those elements, which pervade, more or less, all parties in New-England, and which have long threatened the destruction of our glorious Union.

The State Council of the American party in New-York, convened in Syracuse on the 6th instant, upon which day, although the weather was rainy and boisterous, a very large number of the members had arrived, and our correspondent assures us, that amongst them, there is "not one dissenting, as regards great national principles." We insert below, his letter entire, and take occasion to say to our friends, and to our enemies, that our New-York friends will stand upon high conservative ground. In less than a week we shall hear the proceedings of the New-York State Council in full, and we say in advance, that they will propose a basis of action, to which no man who loves the Union (North or South) can take exception. They will nominate and yet to fight the unfounded charge, that our party is at odds to Anti-Slaveryism.

The following is the letter referred to, which was written by a distinguished member of the State Council:

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, May 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: This being the day on which SAM is to appear in grand column, I am agreeably disappointed in seeing a very full attendance. The weather is very unpleasant—raining and snowing. There appears to be but one feeling here on matters *great national principles*. When the vote shall have been completed for which we are now assembled, you will be enabled to show to our friends in Virginia, that we of this State have been fearfully misrepresented by the FORNEY and FENDER party. Say through your *Organ* that SAM of the Empire State, stands himself upon the broad Constitutional platform. Truly yours, * * *

CHARLES FAIRE, Esq.

AMERICAN PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA—TO THE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES—DANIEL WEBSTER'S SYMPATHIES.

The Executive Committee of the American Party, for the city of Philadelphia, have published an address to the Americans throughout the United States, in consequence of a fear that the result of the recent election there may have been misunderstood by persons at a distance, or misrepresented by some of those who are opposed to the principles and ascendancy of the American organization. They claim that the recent election was about the greatest triumph their party has ever achieved. They say:

"Our friends never entertained a doubt that the strength of our organization would enable us to triumph over either of the old political parties, but the most sanguine of us scarcely anticipated that the period would arrive when we would be stronger numerically than those old parties combined. The recent election, however, has not only shown this to be the case, but has also demonstrated, that in this vicinity, our strength has already gone far beyond this latter point. It has not only excluded votes both Whig and Democratic parties, but it has, in addition, beaten the entire naturalized votes, both Catholic and Protestant, which were arrayed against us, and which united upon the Whig and Democratic Fusion ticket to defeat the American candidates. Notwithstanding all these elements of opposition combined, we succeeded in electing our ticket by a large majority, and exhibited a strength which was much beyond any calculations that had heretofore been made by us. We triumphed, therefore, single-handed, over the foreign vote and the united efforts of the Whig and Democratic parties, and encountered an formidable an opponent as could, under any circumstances, be arrayed against us."

And again:

"We would here state that we do not desire to be understood as complaining of the course which our opponents thought proper to pursue. It was natural to suppose that those who were hostile to American sentiments, would meet upon common ground to prevent the success of our candidates. It was, however, the bad conduct in which the Whigs had united with the Democratic party in open and avowed hostility to our principles, its result in disastrous to the alliance, and left the Whigs with scarcely a representative of their sentiments anywhere in office. They seem to have been instruments, (without design on their part,) to aid in fulfilling the prophecy of the greatest and wisest of modern Whigs. DANIEL WEBSTER, a short time before his death, said of the Whig party, "that it would live only in history." The truth of his prediction is daily becoming more manifest, and the result of the last election in Philadelphia is the strongest evidence that he given of its truth. To the honor of the American party, it can be said, DANIEL WEBSTER sympathized in spirit and feeling with the American party, and was at the time of his death, its nominee for President of the United States. No efforts or persuasions could induce him to decline the nomination given him by the American Convention; and his example should not be without its influence upon the wise and patriotic of his own party. His conduct in endeavoring to advance American principles in the community is in strong contrast with the remnant of Whigs in this city, who, at the recent election, endeavored to prostrate it by uniting with the foreign voters."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

The Union of this morning says that Governor RANDAL is not in Washington for the purpose of invoking the action of the General Government, but simply preparatory to his return to the Territory, which he purposes making his future home. The *Union* proceeds to praise the Governor as a firm and conservative Democrat, sitting with neither party in relation to the existing excitement in Kansas.

Capt. GEORGE W. MCCREREN is the prominent candidate for the Commercial Agency at Greytown, *vice* Fenner, removed.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

The compositors on all the New-Orleans papers except the Picayune were on a strike, and, in consequence of it, other printers were being brought to the City.

[illegible] are to the 3d inst., but the news [illegible]

[illegible]

nothing reliable in relation to the rumored arrival of the *Illinois* at that port.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, May 11—12 o'clock P. M.

There is as yet no signs of the *Illinois* off this point. The weather is clear and mild.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 9.

By the schooner *Heyward*, we have received Havana dates to the 5th inst., at which time all was quiet. Yellow fever had made its appearance, and the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, and other vessels-of-war, had quitted Havana to preserve the health of the crews.

Conviction for Murder.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 11.

MARTIN EASTWOOD, who has been on trial here all the week, for the murder of EDWARD BREMSER, in January last, was found guilty, by the verdict of the Jury, which was rendered this evening, of wilful murder. He will be sentenced to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Five Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 11.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Jeffersonville Railroad exploded, near Seymour, Ind., this morning, killing instantly, the engineer and four others. The locomotive was completely blown to pieces.

The Passenger Depot of the Michigan and Southern Railroad at Chicago Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 11.

The passenger dépôt belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad, in this city, was burned down this afternoon. The cars and baggage were saved. The building is a total loss.

Completion of the New Arctic Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 11.

The new Arctic ship to go in search of the KANE Expedition is completed, and is taking her stores on board, and will sail to-morrow, at noon, under command of Lieutenant SIMMS, to join her consort at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Railroad Accident and Death.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 11.

JOHN S. HARRIS, Esq., long a prominent politician of this city, was killed this afternoon, in Cranston, by being struck by the locomotive of the Hartford Railroad.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 8.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at this port in sixty hours from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 9.

The steamship *Florida* is detained here, and will not sail for New-York until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last reached us this morning, leaving one mail still due.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 11.

Money easy. Stocks dull. Reading, 43¾; Morris Canal, 10¼; Long Island Railroad, 15¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½.

LIQUOR IN BROOKLYN.

Another Opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY HALL, May 9, 1855.

Hon. GEO. HALL—*Dear Sir*: My opinion is asked by you upon the following questions:

First—What new duties, if any, now devolve on you as the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, under the 6th act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime?"

Second—What order, if any, should you give to the Police of the City in relation to the law?

Third—Can persons who are found in the act of selling intoxicating liquor, not having the license provided for in the second section of the act, be arrested without process?

By the eighteenth section of title three of the present charter of the City of Brooklyn, the Attorney and Council of the Corporation is declared to be the legal adviser of the Mayor and Common Council, and the several departments of the Corporation. In discharging this duty in the present instance, I shall only examine the act so far as I may deem it proper to answer your inquiries, and not attempt to give such a construction of the act as may leave any doubt in your mind. As to my advice to you, I do not entertain any doubt as to the constitutional right of the Legislature to pass a law regulating the mode and manner in which a traffic may be carried on within the State, although there may be an expression in "the Law"—"This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." I have been unable to ascertain the existence of any law or treaty of the United States, which in terms gives the right to sell liquor within the jurisdiction of this State. The second section of the act is an internal Police regulation of the State, in respect to which the Legislature had the right to act, and having exercised that right, it is our duty to conform to the regulation. It has been well settled by our Courts, that the Revised Statutes regulating and licensing Inns and Taverns, and the penalties inflicted against the unlicensed and unregulated dealer, are un-Constitutional. Again, it has been decided by the highest judicial authority in the land, that a State may lawfully regulate the quantity of liquor to be sold at one time and the manner; and might refuse to grant any license, when in the opinion of the County Commissioners "the public good does not require them to be granted." Thurlow *vs.* Massachusetts, Fletcher *vs.* Rhode Island, Pierce *vs.* New-Hampshire, 5 Howard, U. S. Rep., 504, and the cases there cited. A State may prohibit the carrying on of certain trades or business, unless forbidden by the Constitution of such State, and may pass a statute restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Austin *vs.* State, 10 Mississippi, p. 194. Courts will not pronounce a statute a nullity, except in a plain and palpable case. Flint River Steamboat Company *vs.* Foster, 5 George's Rep. 194.

By Sec. 26 of the act, sections 2 and 25 are now in full force and effect, and are binding and operative as a law of the State, and, in my judgment, section 25 is in lieu of the provision of the old License Law; and any citizen of good moral character and an elector in this City, upon complying with the requirements of the section, may have the license to sell, and may sell by retail for the purposes mentioned in the section up to the 6th day of July next, without reference to the provisions of the other sections of the act.

I have thus briefly expressed my opinion, so far as relates to the general provisions of the sections of the act, now in force.

In reply to the first question, there is no new power conferred upon you by the sections quoted, by the present Charter of the City. Title 3, sec. 11, sub-division 2, it is made your duty to be vigilant and active, in causing the laws and ordinances to be duly executed and enforced, and you are clothed with all the authority and power of a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, in addition to which, by Title 8, chap. 2 of Part 4 of the Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 869, Denio edition, your duties as magistrate are more particularly defined, when a complaint is made to you, on oath, that a criminal offence has been committed, it is your duty to issue a warrant and proceed in the manner therein pointed out.

To the second question, under the Charter of the City you are "The Chief Executive Officer of the City," and as such, may issue such lawful orders to the Police as the exigency of the case may require. I would not advise the issuing of orders to arrest, except on complaint on oath, and then by warrant; my experience has taught me that the power which the Police have to arrest persons in the actual commission of misdemeanors, ought not to be exercised except in cases of emergency; the Policemen are too apt, when exercising this power of arrest without warrant, to act indiscreetly, and in the event of an acquittal upon the charge, they render themselves liable to an action for assault and false imprisonment.

To the third question I reply, that all violations of the Excise law, are declared a misdemeanor, and the Policemen have the authority by the 13th section of title 6 of the City Charter, to arrest all persons in the actual commission of misdemeanors. This power I advise to be executed only when emergencies require it, and upon a sure case. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. F. WARING.

MAY 11, 1855. Counsellor to the City of Brooklyn.

MAYOR'S ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

Acting upon the above advice, Mayor HALL has issued the following Circular to the Chief of Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, May 11, 1855.

[illegible] S. FOLK, Chief of Police—*Sir*: You will please issue the following orders to the men under your command, and impress upon them the imperative necessity of their observance strictly, the directions which they will receive [illegible]

[illegible] Policemen while patrolling his beat must pay [illegible] attention to all places in his beat where intoxicating liquors are sold, and obtain the names of all [illegible] who have licenses for sale.

[illegible] the names of all persons frequenting such houses, as far as he is able, so that they may be used as witnesses.

He must report immediately after coming off of duty, to his Captain, in writing, the names of all persons who have been guilty of violating the law by selling intoxicating liquors, so that warrants may be issued for their arrest. Every Policeman is considered on duty at all times—in this respect—that whether on actual patrol or not, whether on his post or other wise, he is faithfully to obey the foregoing orders.

GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May, 1855.

SABBATH EVENING, MAY 13.

Central American Education Society—Anniversary services at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square; sermon by Rev. GARDNER L. PRENTISS, D. D., of this City.

COLORED FOLKS.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

THE LAST OF THE WEEK'S LITTER.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society.

The New-York City Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary meeting last night, at the Tabernacle. The audience was large, but by no means as numerous as that at the Temperance demonstration on the preceding evening. The fair sex was less extensively represented, and in the quota that did appear the matronly element very largely predominated. Some colored ladies and gentlemen were seated here and there among their white brethren on the ground floor, but were confined principally to the gallery. Mr. LAWRENCE WETHERBEE occupied the Chair. Messrs. Wendell Phillips, W. Lloyd Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Oliver O. Johnson and Mesdames Susan B. Anthony, Gibbons and others had seats on the platform.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said, that in celebrating the second anniversary of this Society, they would not take up the time of the audience by reading the report of the Society's proceedings during the past year. That had already, in some measure, been given to the world. The great question of the day was, unquestionably, that of Slavery. Before it, all other topics faded into comparative insignificance. The question was not Slavery for a class, but Slavery for all, or Freedom for all. If Freedom were the birthright of one, it was the birthright of all; and so of Slavery. If Freedom be stricken down here, where could it hope to rise? If, on the other hand, Slavery were established here, what guaranty was there that it should not be established everywhere. The contest was no child's play, and Truth alone was the power which could decide it.

After some further observations, the CHAIRMAN concluded by introducing

Mr. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Philadelphia, who, in his usual strain, proceeded to dilate upon the strength of the slave power, and the character of the conflict between freedom and justice on the one side, and the legions of falsehood and wrong on the other.

AN INTERRUPTION.

He was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a respectable looking lady in a light shawl, straw hat, and brown veil drawn over her face, who advanced to the foot of the platform, and in a loud and agitated voice, shouted, "Elevate your voice for the negro, and I hope that you will elevate your place for the Supreme Judge ROCKWELL, who is the greatest nigger that God ever made. I say that—I say that."

Here the CHAIRMAN rose and made some remarks which were lost in the universal confusion. The lady in the meantime continued her gesticulations and vociferous remarks amid increasing sensation, applause, hisses, and shouts of disapprobation.

The CHAIRMAN endeavored to obtain silence, but the lady persisted in her interruptions, calling on them to "elevate the negroes generally," and exhibiting, by the impassioned waving of her arms, her voluminous sleeves, and disengaged sweeter, unmistakable evidences of insanity. She was at last removed, and the Chairman having partially procured order, Mr. BURLEIGH proceeded. He advocated dissunion in very urgent and highly rhetorical terms, and dwelt with much warmth on the immoralities, the injustice, and the merciflessness of Slavery.

Mr. OLIVER P. JOHNSON, the Secretary, was then introduced, and made an appeal for contributions for the Tract Fund. He stated the unwillingness of the body to ask money, inasmuch as a charge for admission had been made at the door, but they desired to give an opportunity to those desirous of promoting the object in view, of giving it their aid.

LADIES TAKE THE HAT AROUND.

The ladies appointed for the purpose then went round the audience with the hat, and

The Chairman introduced, as the pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause,

Mr. W. LLOYD GARRISON, who was received with much applause and a few hisses.

Mr. GARRISON took his text from a recent article in a morning paper, which, in characteristic terms, stated the difference between him (GARRISON) and Messrs. SEWARD, SUMNER and WILSON, to be merely the candid expression, by the former, of disunionist principles. He stated that that paper, (the *Herald*,) was the great organ of Slavery in the North, and consoled himself with the reflection that, as misery makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows, he must bear the charge which it made against him. He said that when General CASS thanked God he was born in a free State," his course with regard to Slavery should have induced him to curse the day he was born, and to express his sorrow that ever he was born at all. Dr. CHANNING had proposed a plan to the Abolitionists by which they might attain their ends without offending the South; but having subsequently written a book in which he expressed a sentiment against Slavery, the indignation of the South was immediately excited, and Dr. CHANNING was regarded by the Slave party with feelings of unmixed hostility.

BENNETT'S RELIGION.

So it might be with some of those to whom the *Herald* had referred. With regard to the observations in his text relative to religion, he would say that the religion of the country was on a level with the morality of the country. JAMES GORDON BENNETT was no doubt a religious man. [Laughter.] His religion probably was like that of the old lady, who, on being asked as to the state of her soul, replied, "Ah, how I wish to be in the arms of Bootsebub." [Laughter.] "Oh, no," said the Minister, "you cannot mean that." "Well," she answered, "I meant some of the Hebrew patriarchs, I don't care which." [Renewed laughter.] Or, perhaps, his religion was like that of Mrs. Partington, who, on pointing out the meeting-house to Ike, said, "Ike, there's the place where the Gospel is dispensed with." [Laughter.] JAMES GORDON BENNETT might be a very religious man; at any rate he was as religious as Dr. NATHANIEL ADAMS, of Boston, or President LORD, of Dartmouth. [Applause.] Of the two, BENNETT's chances for salvation were certainly the most reliable.

The speaker continued in his peculiar vein to inveigh against the Union, to abuse the South, and denounce the "bloody supremacy of the Slave power." Suppose, he said, a Slaveowner were treated in the North for being an enemy to freedom, as an Abolitionist would be sure to be treated in the South for being an enemy to Slavery, would not the whole South rise to revenge the insult and declare the Union void?

ON "COMBS."

Where, then, was the evil of advocating disunion? He called on Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, to fulfil his threat of carrying his slaves to Bunker Hill, and when those slaves had got around the monument five minutes would not elapse until the people of Massachusetts would make them freemen. [Applause.] Then a light they repeat that verse of good old Dr. WATTS:

"Hark from the tombs a doleful sound," &c., &c.

[Loud laughter and applause.]

ON GOVERNOR GARDNER.

After referring to the denial by Governor GARDNER to carry out the the wishes of the people in removing Judge LORING, he said the people would bury that GARDNER so deep that there would be no chance of his resurrection. He then adverted to the progress of Abolitionism, asked where was the Union Safety Committee, where was EDWARD EVERETT, where was the Democratic party, and where was FRANKLIN PIERCE? [Applause.] He encouraged the friends of the cause to persevere in their efforts, and spoke of the progress it had recently made.

"Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue,
And Concord is not dumb,
And voices from our father's grave
And from the future come.
They call on us to stand our ground,
They charge us still to be
Not only free from chains ourselves,
But determined to be free!"

[Loud applause.]

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was introduced by the CHAIRMAN in complimentary terms, as one whom the Slave party had thought worthy of indicting for treason.

Mr. PHILLIPS took up the subject of the growth of Abolition sentiment, and adduced, in illustration, the fact that five years ago EVERETT had stood on this platform and ordered the Anti-Slavery Society to cease their discussions, while on the other corner, during the day, had stood the Chief of Police, the impersonation of official inhospitality. He (Mr. PHILLIPS) never expected any good from Governor GARDNER, but he thought that they might induce him to do right from a sense of self-interest. But he (the Governor) had shown that he was a genuine Know-Nothing, for he did not know on what side his bread was buttered. The child of a great party, he was an of nothing, and at his bidding [illegible]

[illegible] Resolved, That in the removal from this earthly sphere of our early friend and venerable colleague, CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, Liberty has lost one of its most valuable members, the Anti-Slavery enterprise one of its most effective advocates, and the Society one of its most devoted friends. That his memory will always deserve to be held in grateful appreciation, and his example of self sacrifice and moral heroism commended as worthy of the closest imitation.

Resolved, That the latest and most striking illustration of the efficiency of the American Union, in protecting the rights of Northern freemen, is seen in the lawless and bloodthirsty invasion of Kansas Territory by a swarm of ruffians in contrabands from the Missouri, who have trampled under foot all right and justice, established a tyranny at the ballot box, erecting men of their own stamp to office and usurped the reigns of Government in order to extend and perpetuate the damning system of Slavery.

Resolved, That the spirit of the Nation is one and of certain public meetings recently held in that State (representing unquestionably the spirit of the whole South,) in regard to the Vandal invasion of Kansas, demonstrates that slave-holders as a body, are the fiercest enemies of liberty, justice, law and order—a banditti of the most murderous and unnatural character, utterly beyond the pale of civilization and Christianity, who respect the rights of no freeman and of no free State, who are as perfidious in faith as they are lawless in action, and with whom it is degradation and abject servility for freemen to be connected in religious and political works.

These resolutions, offered one at a time, had of course, before their final adoption, to submit to the usual ordeal of verbal amendments and nice hair-splitting distractions. It were needless to add that the remarks were characterized with zealous animation of denunciation and invective.

SUNDRY FINAL MATTERS.

The Committee on nominations submitted their nominations of officers of the Society for the ensuing year. The list, with one or two exceptions, embraces the officers of the previous year. In place of one of the Vice Presidents named—Mr. PATTEN DAVIS—it was suggested to substitute another candidate.

The CHAIRMAN announced that there was good reason, doubtless, for the substitution suggested, said party being at present an inmate of a lunatic asylum. For that matter, he added, their brother was only where many thought they all ought to be.

A substitution was made.

The Secretary read a letter from Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, declining an invitation of the Executive Committee to participate in the exercises of their anniversary. The letter embodied an elaborate statement of the reasons inducing to his refusal of the invitation tendered him. Following the reading of the letter were remarks by several commenting upon the position of the reverend Doctor upon the Slavery question, and his course in the present crisis.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, whose special genius seems to induce to special careful foresight of the monetary affairs of the Society, in a lengthy speech urged the necessity of immediate action with a view to bettering the financial condition of their Society. Money was needed and could be raised. She gave an account of the success attending her efforts at raising funds in New-Hampshire. If she had the physical strength she believed she could raise easily $10,000 in New-York City; she recommended the employment of efficient agents; she called them colporteurs, for she would give them, she said, tracts for distribution.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON coincided with the views of Mrs. FOSTER.

After adjournment, which was *sine die*, a colored man who hobbled in on crutches and invoked aid to reach his family in Massachusetts, received a few pennies.

The Colored People.

The National Council of Colored People held a public meeting at Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON's Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, last evening. The audience was quite large and decidedly mixed. Rev. JOHN HETH opened the exercises with prayer; after which, Dr. PENNINGTON, who officiated as Chairman of the meeting, made a brief address, and then introduced FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who spoke for nearly two hours, in his usual eloquent and impressive style. Mr. D. contended that the colored race was every way equal to the white race; but contended that it was necessary for the former, before attaining the position to which it aspired, to present to the world a match, in every calling and pursuit of life, to the most superior of the latter. He spoke most sarcastically of the GARRISON Abolitionists, condemning their plan to get rid of Slavery by dissolving the Union.

He was followed by Mr. LENOX, of Mass.

The meeting did not adjourn till about 11 o'clock.

Yonkers Election.

YONKERS, Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you the result of our recent village Charter Election. The canvass being the first under the Charter, was of the most animated and exciting description. WILLIAM RADFORD was elected President over ROBERT P. GETTY by 34 majority, RADFORD receiving 364 votes, and GETTY 330. The following named persons were elected Trustees: Lemuel W. Wells, William C. Waring, Reuben W. Van Tuil, Thomas O. Farrington, Jacob Rand and Fielding S. Grant. Yours, &c., W.

Destructive Fire at Newburg.

On Thursday night last, about 8½ o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the cotton factory owned by B. CARPENTER and J. W. HINCKLIFFE, of Newburg. The flames spread rapidly, and before 9 either the building, with its contents, consisting of a large quantity of cotton and machinery, was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $15,000. Insured [illegible] $500 on machinery. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE FALL OF HISS.

Interesting Debate on the Resolution to Expel Him.

COUNSEL PROTEST IN VAIN.

HE IS EXPELLED.

Condensed from the Boston Newspaper Reports.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 10.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock, when a message was taken for Simon Hiss.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Rules, in relation to the question before the House, offered an order, which was adopted, requiring witnesses attending at the bar to be examined to be sworn by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or Justice of the Peace.

The SPEAKER stated the question before the House to be on the adoption of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Hiss.

After they were read, the Speaker stated to Mr. Hiss, in accordance with the rules, that he had an opportunity to call witnesses in defence, to show any errors in the report of the Committee, or for yielding to opportunity from the charges contained therein, relative to his conduct while with the Committee on Nominations at Lowell.

Mr. Hiss submitted to the House that before he is required to go on and produce evidence in his defence, some evidence should be produced against him; he further contended that the report of the Committee of Investigation was been dependent of him, to be the prosecutor and not witness against him. That the evidence to be heard by the House must, and he desired to submit his argument to the House upon the propriety of this course.

The question was, what was the course to be taken, and he is just informed in the matter.

The SPEAKER decided that no rules had been adopted for the guidance of the House, no other course suggested otherwise. Under the direction of the Chair that testimony may be introduced to resist the evidence of the Committee, witnesses would now be called.

WM. F. REEVES, called and sworn, testified that all Mr. Hiss said, on pointing to the name of Mrs. PATTERSON, was (or meant) him to give her a good room; nothing more was said except that she would be there by and by; he did not remember that he said Mr. Hiss drank any intoxicating liquor; there was not, to his knowledge, any other witness brought from the Washington Hotel; he did not recollect; he did not know of anything which caused that Mr. Hiss knew that Mrs. PATTERSON's bill was included with that of the Committee; the bill was settled with witness; did not see Mr. Hiss conversing with this lady during his stay at the Washington House; saw Mr. ENDICOTT, of Orange, talking with the lady; testified to that before the Committee of Investigation.

Q. DIX MYS. CARPENTER testify before the Committee, first, that the only reason she had of knowing that two persons occupied the bed were the indentations in the bed?

The counsel stated their belief that the question was not of the same nature with the other, and was put in for obstruction of a witness upon whose testimony the report is based; and pray leave to have it put.

The Speaker ruled the objection out, and in reply to an inquiry of Mr. BRAYTON, of Newburyport, said that the inquiry was in the nature of an argument, which could not be allowed at this stage of the examination.

Mr. SHAW, of Amherst, thought if the rules were so framed as to frustrate the investigation, a suspension should take place, and he moved such a suspension to permit the question to be put.

Under the rules the defendant and counsel were required to withdraw.

The House voted not to allow the question to be put.

The parties having returned, a similar question relative to Mrs. CARPENTER's accuracy was objected to.

Defendant and his counsel again withdrew, when Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Northampton, said he was inclined to allow the accused a hearing on the statement that he did not wish for more than an hour and a half for his defense; yet nearly three hours had been occupied, and but little progress had been made. Already this question in substance had been put three times in defence of the sense of the House, and he confessed that his patience was well nigh exhausted.

The examination proceeded.

The next question, whether the landlord of the Washington House was a Whig politician and active at the election, was objected to by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Portland, and by Mr. GRAVES, of Charlestown, when the defendant and counsel withdrew.

Mr. DYER, of Boston, said he was desirous that the gentleman should have a fair defence, but he believed the course of counsel for defence had been of the most ridiculous character, with little or no bearing on the question. He trusted the counsel would be informed of the opinion of the House in the matter.

Mr. BROWN, of Fitchburg, believed the dignity of the House required that a stop should be put to such proceedings.

Some discussion took place relative to the small amount of testimony which had been adduced.

Mr. LYNDE, of Haverhill, moved resolutions that the defendant be informed he can no longer appear by counsel, but that he may appear in his own defence with witnesses before the House.

Mr. KIMBALL, of Salem, advocated the resolutions, declaring his belief that the counsel intended to insult the House. He understood the good friend of Mr. Hiss of whom so much had been said, was upon the floor of the House, and he did not object to his being examined, while he insisted that he should not be examined by counsel.

Mr. PIERCE, of Boston, declared that the greater part of the time of the House had been consumed by those who were hunting Mr. Hiss as blood-hounds hunted Creole negroes.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. LYNDE, Mr. BRAYTON, of Boston, moved the Yeas and Nays on the subject. Refused.

The previous question was moved, the motion divided, the resolutions adopted, and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to inform Mr. Hiss of the determination of the House.

The Speaker announced a communication from Mr. Hiss, as follows:

"Mr. Hiss craves the indulgence of the House while he prepares an answer to the resolve of the honorable House, which will be immediately done, under the circumstances of this case"

Mr. BOYNTON, of Boston, protested against the action of the House, and said he could no longer act with it in this case, with respect for himself. (Takes his hat and leaves.)

Mr. PIERCE, of Boston, also protested against such a course, and moved an adjournment.

It was stated that ten or fifteen minutes would be required by Mr. Hiss for the preparation of his answer, and a motion was made that a recess be taken. Refused.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That it be entered on the journals that this House, after giving the counsel for Mr. Hiss over two hours to examine his witness, and he having shown no disposition to introduce new or rebutting testimony, therefore, a change in the order of proceedings became necessary, by which the House declined to hear his counsel further.

Mr. KIMBALL, of Salem, offered a substitute, which was rejected, when the resolution of Mr. WILLIAMS was adopted.

Mr. Hiss now made his appearance, and read a protest to the action of the House, as follows:

To the Hon. the House of Representatives, assembled for the purpose of trying the question of the expulsion of the subscriber:

The undersigned, your memorialist, respectfully represents that to be deprived of the aid of his counsel at this time, would be ruinous to him, as he is not prepared upon these constitutional and legal questions that must arise in reference to the power of the House, and the proper conducting of a trial of this kind.

That your memorialist is not aware that in this Commonwealth this right has ever been denied to the meanest criminal; that it is fully guaranteed to him by the 12th article of the bill of rights, to which he begs leave to call attention; and that by the vote of this honorable House he has been prevented from endeavoring to prepare himself for his defence as he otherwise would have attempted to do. The undersigned is not aware of having trespassed on any rule of this honorable House, but on the contrary has endeavored in all things to keep himself within the exact line of defence marked out by the House, by rules which they have had established, and which were not communicated to him or his counsel until he had come here to undertake his defence at the hour of meeting. And these facts will account for any inadvertent breach of the rules of the House, if any such have occurred, and for which your memorialist and his counsel would be heartily concerned, and would beg the indulgence of the House therefor.

And your memorialist is emboldened respectfully to insist upon his right to counsel, because in the senate of the United States the late J. Q. ADAMS, in a report to that body as chairman of a committee, recognized the right of the accused to be there heard and no where else. And if, under the circumstances, the house insists on depriving your memorialist of his counsel, and thus leave him defenceless, he must fall. But if fall he must, he hopes he will be the last, as he is the first who ever, in Massachusetts, was deprived of his rights and privileges without trial and hearing.

He hereby and hereon enters his solemn protest against such an outrage upon his rights as a citizen of this Commonwealth, and his liberties as a freeman.

And the undersigned, his counsel, fully concurring in the statements of this memorial, hereby enter this, their solemn protest, against the invasion of the rights of their client, and the implied censures upon themselves, and desire to be heard before any such censure shall be passed upon their conduct. BENJ. F. BUTLER, } Counsel for
BENJ. DEAN, JR., } Def. Hiss.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Tolland, the doors were ordered to be closed during the call of the roll.

The resolutions of expulsion were adopted by a vote of 127 Yeas to 15 Nays.

The most were Messrs. Bradbury, Farwell, Folsom, Johnson, Hinks of Boston, Dyer of Weymouth, Foster of Hanover, Hanson of Charlestown, Harrington of Fenton, Jenks of Adams, Ladin of Southwick, Murdock of Palmer, Pratt of Roxbury, Kent of E. Bridgewater, Stone of Auburn.

The Grand Rapids *Herald* says that an Indian in that city ran a distance of three thousand feet in three minutes and ten seconds. Fast running that.

JOHN WESLEY, a negro, has been committed to jail in Toronto, for assault and abuse of his wife, a rather handsome looking white woman.

Government Matters.

From the Washington Union.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Opinion in the Case of a Will Made in the District of Columbia.—1. The question of the validity and of the several parts and specified of a Will made in the District of Columbia, as to new estate, entirely depends on the laws of the State of Maryland.

2. In order that a devise of real estate shall be effective in lands situated in the District of Columbia, such devise must have been executed in conformity with the statutes of the State of Maryland.

3. The construction of the personal effects of a decedent dissolved in the District is governed by the law domicile, not the law last rule rule.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Orders, Decisions, &c.—The following is an abstract of cases of the most important issues decided in the Secretary's Office, Wednesday, May 9:

Collector of New-Orleans—Decided that an American vessel can be registered in the name of the wife of a naturalized citizen, provided the laws of Louisiana allow her to hold such property.

W. H. Wise—Intimated that the rules of the Department do not admit of the return to claimants of original papers filed with their claims.

Government Division of the Patent Office—A Bill Of Peace—The usual case, (Gaylord *vs.* Jones,) known to Patent under the name of a "Peacemaker," and entitled about three years, Reuben and Gaylord, is now pending trial in consideration, occasioned in that by [illegible] the bona fide owner of the patent, Yields a valuable and well [illegible] to the Department. The [illegible] fraud, or equity, which [illegible] on equitable grounds preferable to that of the other. When [illegible] year, the official oil [illegible] between the [illegible] and the other claim is a strong authority, the [illegible] of which can only be [illegible] by delaying [illegible] work. It has been [illegible] that the [illegible] will grow in Rutherford; and doubtless plantations of this tree might be formed in many parts of the South, from which vast quantities of oil might be produced, and thus add another [illegible] to the great sum of our national wealth. We understand that the Patent Office has [illegible] measures to prevent [illegible] from the seeds of this tree for trial in the South and Southwest.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Boston Post.—The Baltimore Sun publishes a list purporting to be "the board of officers who are to [illegible] from the superintendence of work on one or [illegible] upon the reserved list of the navy." It is scarcely necessary to add that our usually cautious and well-informed contemporary has been misled in this matter. The list was not made when necessary business left this city, and will not be made until after his return.

Instructions to Postmasters, and Notice to the Public.

For carrying into effect the third section of the Act of March 3, 1855, providing for the Registration of valuable letters.

SECTION 1. Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at one Post-Office in the United States, and to be at another such office, shall, then and after the 1st day of July, 1855, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same, and the payment of a registration fee of five cents.

2. Postmasters are instructed to enter all such letters in a book to be provided for that purpose, and to be called the Registered Book, which, in the [illegible] will be prepared by attaching together [illegible] sheets of blank receipt furnished

CANADA.

[Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.]

QUEBEC, Monday, May 7, 1855.

Although Winter is away at last from these hyperborean regions, he has left the morning of Friday, the 4th, loaded vehicles crossed the river with perfect safety on the ice, but between 9 and 10 that morning the high tide which the storm sent from its Winter's moorings, and very generally morning the port was unloaded by the arrival of three ocean ships, and the first steamer from Montreal, which brought down many passengers after cessation of a railroad conveyance in a fortnight, now that navigation has commenced, the Grand Trunk Directors may shut up their Quebec and Richmond Road when they please. During the Winter, with no communication, it has put pale running expenses, and now that the river steamers are running it would be ruinous to keep it open, under the system of management in actual vogue. We are beginning to experience the success of the opening of navigation as regards the mail side. This morning we had Toronto papers of Friday, only during the Winter the average period of transit between the two cities was little less than a week.

You will see in the Montreal papers of last week accounts of the labor riots in that city. The Grand Trunk Company having increased the hours of labor from ten to twelve, after 50 cents a day, and the laborers have struck for advance, and are endeavoring to coerce the minority on other works to join them in the strike. They complain that they were brought out to this country by glowing accounts held out to them of cheap living and high wages, and that on the contrary they received low wages and dear provisions and every other necessary of life at famine prices. There is truth in the complaint, but the difficulty is that the Grand Trunk Company cheaterdy are almost on the eve of bankruptcy, embarrassed and disappointment having overtaken them as well as their workmen. In Quebec during the Winter wages have been lower and living higher than anything greater. Moreover, and the distress would have been still greater but for an extensive system of sewerage which has been undertaken by the city authorities, and which has kept from absolute starvation many who would otherwise have been unemployed. Many who were earning two dollars and upwards last Summer have been glad to receive half a dollar a day during the Winter for working in the corporation trenches, and this with flour at $12 and $13 a barrel, bread at 35 cents the six pounds loaf, butter 30 cents to 35 cents the pound, and other things in proportion. The arrival of the shipping, however, will speedily improve the condition of the laboring class in this city. There is a very striking contrast at this moment between the prosperity of Upper Canada, and the distress which exists in many parts of Lower Canada. The Upper Canada farmers, with high prices for their abundant crops, are enjoying at present a greater plethora of prosperity than perhaps any other class in the world. The small farmers of sandy districts in Lower Canada, on the other hand, having had their crops burnt out of the ground by the frost and drought of last Summer, are in a state of extreme poverty, being destitute of means to purchase at the present high prices fodder for their stock and provisions for themselves, which they failed last year to raise on their own farms. Some are afraid that a famine is imminent; but it is to be hoped that the present season will bring along with it better times for the suffering poor.

The friends of the Prohibitory Liquor-Law have received an unexpected discomfiture in the House of Assembly. The bill was introduced into Parliament so long ago as September last, and was gradually urged forward, in spite of the most strenuous opposition, until, on Thursday week, it had reached the stage of the question of concurrence in the report of the Committee of the Whole. Its opponents determined to obstruct the measure, if they could, by exhausting the patience of the other party, and endeavored to prevent a vote being taken by successive motions for adjournment. The self-denier men, however, stood firm, and carried the day, after the House had been in session from 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon till 6½ o'clock on Friday morning, by finally obtaining a vote of 51 to 29 in favor of the measure. On Monday the question came up for the third reading—the final stage of the bill. For some hours previously it seemed clear that there was something fresh in the wind—that some new dodge was to be attempted by the enemy—to judge from the pile of blue volumes of Parliamentary precedents which Mr. Rose, a strong opponent of the measure, had placed in a prominent position in front of his desk. When the order of the day for the third reading of the bill was reached, Mr. LEBANON rose and requested the Speaker's attention to a point of order. The point he desired was that, according to British Parliamentary usage, which is the rule for the Canadian House in all cases where it has no precedents of its own, bills affecting trade should originate in Committee of the Whole; that this rule had not been observed in the case of the present bill, and that it must therefore be thrown out—all the previous seven months' proceedings in it going for nothing. The question was fully argued pro and con, and at last the Speaker gave his decision in favor of Mr. LEBANON's views, and on an appeal being made to the House, it was sustained by 50 to 46—many who had voted for the bill against their own inclinations, but to please their constituents, taking advantage of this side wind to throw it out. An analysis of the vote shows that Upper Canada is much more anxious for the Maine Law than Lower Canada—the Upper Canada vote giving a majority of 24 to 20 against the Speaker's decision and in favor of the bill, while the Lower Canada vote gave a majority of 29 to 13 to sustain the Speaker's decision against the bill. Mr. FELTON, who has had charge of the measure throughout, is to make a desperate effort to reintroduce it, and carry it through before the session closes, but the probabilities of success are very doubtful. He has given notice for to-day of resolutions to be moved in Committee of the Whole, and a bill founded on those resolutions. He has also placed for to-day the two following notices on the paper: "As soon as may be after the Speaker takes the Chair, notwithstanding the second standing order, he be allowed to take up and proceed with the several motions relative to the question of prohibiting the sale of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors, whereof he has given notice for that day; before proceeding to any preceding order of the day, also, "To suspend, in so far as they relate to the bill to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors, the eighth standing order, the thirty-first, fifty-first and fifty-seventh rules of this House, and any other rule and practice of this House which would prevent the passing of the said bill, in order that it may be read the first, second and third times on the same day." I am afraid this is too high-handed a course to commend itself even to many of the warm supporters of the measure, if a vote is allowed on it; but the likelihood is that the Speaker will rule that the notices cannot be taken up out of their order, and, if they take their place at the end of the notice-paper, they may not be reached before the end of the session, which is now drawing near a close.

The Committee which has been sitting for the last six months, investigating the charges of corruption against the late Administration, have given in their report. Your readers will be constituting the majority, exonerate the Ministry from the charge of corruption against any member of the late Administration, although they find that certain members of it have been interested in the purchase of public lands and securities. Two members of the Committee report their opinion that "evidence has been adduced in the course of the investigation which establishes official misconduct of a grave character, on the part of Mr. Inspector-General HINCKS, and also on the part of the Postmaster-General MEREDITH, Mr. Receiver-General TACHE, and Mr. Attorney-General ROSS, inconsistent with their positions as responsible Ministers of the Crown, and calculated to lead to injury to the public service." The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hatton, preserved a position of dignified neutrality, and voted against both the minority and majority reports, on the latter, which constitutes the Committee's Report to the House, having been carried by 4 to 3. The voluminous evidence taken before the Committee has been ordered to be printed, and the public will then be able to judge for themselves which of the opposite pronouncements upon it is a true verdict.

Two days of last week were devoted to the discussion of the proposition to give the Grand Trunk another aid of £100,000 sterling, or about $4,866,666, in addition to the $9,866,666 they have already received in loan from the Province. If the Inspector General's statement can be relied on, their present position is this. Their original undertaking was to have cost £5,166,666, but from the difficulties in the way a certain portion of it have been stopped off, and the portion now intended to be constructed would, according to the original estimate, have cost altogether £6,666,666, giving a line of Railway from St. Thomas, thirty miles below Quebec, to Toronto, eighty or ninety miles beyond Toronto, and from Montreal to the Province Line at Island Pond. Upon this portion of the work, £5,666,666 12s. 4d. have already been expended, and as the case will greatly exceed the estimate, it is said that £1,794,346 will yet have to be spent on that portion to complete it. The Company have spent £1,666,666 on the contracts and Stations, £1,666,666, which added to the contracts of £666,666 for iron, makes mean ties, altogether six millions, and have the work to complete. This whole affair is a very pretty one for the shareholders, and which the Company's agents are now trying to take nearly another million in Government aid, and the Province must advance the money. The House decided to give the aid by a vote of 51 to 27, but from the outcry there was when the Company's affairs have got, it is feared that even this will not help them over their difficulties. R.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLATION.

THE CLERGY WITH GOWNS OFF.

A JOLLY TIME AND NO LIQUOR.

A Good Time at the Mansion House, and many Men you have heard of, "to it."

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the hour announced for the collation at the Mansion-House, the capacious dining-room in which the collation was served was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Over five hundred were present, including over a hundred clergymen. A stage was erected at one end of the room, and upon this were seated a dozen or more of the bigger guns of the Congregational Union, with a few outside clergymen of note, invited to be present. Fronting the stage, and extending the entire length of the room, was a table loaded with a variety, though certainly not a superfluous quantity of viands, considering the numbers in attendance.

Upon the stage appeared a lesser table laden with appropriate edibles for the dignitaries there seated, and, in addition, having placed upon it three beautiful bouquets. A band of music was stationed at one side of the room, and with their introductory airs prepared the way for a general and joyous participancy in the festivities—corporeal, mental and moral—of the occasion.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., son of the late venerable Dr. HERMAN HUMPHREY, presided.

Prayer was offered by Prof. BARROWS, of Andover Theological Seminary. After which the Chairman announced that the first thing in the order of exercises was for the gentlemen to make the ladies as happy as possible, and then themselves. The hint was taken, and for half and hour followed a confusion of jostling, impetuosity of food grabbing, hot coffee spilling, with a Babel of crockery, clashing and talk, that we omit description of. We attest to the good "get up" of one sandwich and that Congregationalists have sharp elbows and some immense nails in the heels of their boots. This scene terminated and quiet restored, the Chairman laid down, as he called them, the rules of the evening. Having been by the Executive Committee dressed with "a little brief authority," he should use that authority. He would, therefore, state in advance that he should call upon whomsoever he wished, to speak and that those called upon must speak, and that no one should speak over ten minutes. Further, he added, there could be no resisting these rules for he was their warrant. He first called upon

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, in response, said, if there was one quality for which he had always been distinguished that was obedience. It was constitutional with him. The despotic monarch placed over them he should therefore obey. It was his duty to pronounce the words of welcome to those assembled. This was a Congregational meeting—at least Congregationalist. The ground upon which they were convened was Congregational. Though the first Church founded in Brooklyn was, he was sorry to say, Dutch Reformed, the second was Congregational, under the charge of Dr. MATTOCKS. But, notwithstanding this, he was friendly to his Dutch brethren, and as a representative of his Congregational friends, would welcome heartily those of kindred Churches—his Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other brethren.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON read the first sentiment of the evening:

The Fathers of Congregationalism—Their sons from all parts of the land delight to do them honor.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY made a few remarks in reply. He could not see why they wanted to bring on the stand any of the old fathers unless it was to get as near as possible to Plymouth Rock. It took an old man some time to move. He felt a little disposed to complain of the rule limiting each speaker to ten minutes. It was like his efforts to get his dinner along the railroad when coming hither from his mountain home. He always did stop to dine, but in the short time given him he not only did not get half enough to eat, but did not half enjoy what he did get. [Applause.] So to-night, he didn't know what to say, and could not say half he wanted to. He was called a father. He would say a word of the fathers of his day. They had not the learning of the present generation, and were not so familiar with concordance—in that he believed they had no concordance—but they were rightly moved, and the right spirit was theirs. Though they did not worship in Gothic churches, they worshipped God acceptably.

He proceeded to give some amusing recitals of pioneer ministers and the congregations they had to preach to. A boy seeing a peddler have a looking-glass, seized a club and was going to demolish it. He said it was the devil and he would kill him. [Laughter and applause.]

The next sentiment read was,

The Growth of Congregationalism—Like natural streams build cities; her streams of emigration extend civilization.

Rev. Mr. BABTLETT, of New-Hampshire, replied. He said he was happy to speak for his native State, though he did not live there. It was the misfortune of his State to raise more talent than they could use at home. When talent begins to grow too luxuriantly, however, they have some of it transplanted where abundant soil will be furnished for its growth. If she should call together her some scattered broadcast over the land, 40,000 would be gathered in her bosom. Just now little Brooklyn had called to her aid one of their ministers. Others were called elsewhere, not those alone taking high position in the Church, but leading Statesmen and leading merchants. The draft was severely felt, but there was great power of vitality remaining. Inexhaustible as their streams was her power of religion and conscience.

The Chair next gave:

Our Institutions of Learning—Founded by the wisdom and power of our fathers; may they ever continue the radiating centre of Christian civilization.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Maine, responded. If it was expected that he was going to give a dry speech on the sentiment read, it was a mistake. It was not in his province, or according to his inclination. They had in his State a Maine Law—they had been down and were coming up. He had been told that it was not permitted in Maine to carry liquor. This was not so. The cars carry as big a jug as he wants, and he drinks from it all he cares to drink. But he must not buy it there, nor must any one there sell it to him. [Loud laughter and applause.] In buying and selling lay the harm. Now, for the sentiment he supposed he must respond—the *Independent* advocates responding. He supposed he was called upon to respond to the sentiment because he had lived under the eaves of a college. Yes, he had lived near a college, but he was an outsider and had no logic or learning to show. But the college under whose eaves he had sat was founded through the instrumentality of Massachusetts. God bless Massachusetts. [Applause.] This college—Bowdoin—founded over fifty years since, had sent her sons far and wide, and they were doing good. But this was foreign to the subject. He was glad to be present. He did not wish hindrance to other denominations, but he loved Congregationalism, and the *Maine* reason why he liked it was because Congregationalism loved all Christians.

In response to this sentiment was also called Rev. Dr. MARK HOPKINS, President of William's College.

DR. HOPKINS' RESPONSE.

He came here directly, he said, from the cars. He left this morning a remote and quiet town, and under the pledge of a man whom he supposed responsible, that he should not be called upon to say anything. As it was he found himself under a despotic form of government, which to him was unprecedented in Congregationalism. [Laughter.] As he had not time to examine the legality of this authority, he would only say that as for the sentiment he was called upon to reply to, that he *responded*.

The Chair gave—

The Pioneers of the West—Two ages meet when they labor—the Puritan age in its self denial, and the Future age in its promise of glory.

DR. STURTEVANT.

Rev. Mr. STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, replied it was unfortunate to be called upon to do that for which one had no gift. After eating, for speechifying he plead incapacity. His capacity at the table he believed was unquestioned. [Laughter.] He had not seen so many years as the father who had told them of frontier life, but he had had actual and real experience of Western life. He had preached with a rail for his pulpit, and the first religious service he attended was in a log cabin, where swallows would be ashamed to build their nests. To effect the unity of age referred to in the sentiment, much was to be done; but that unity would come; progress was apparent. If their brethren from the East visited them they need not be surprised to find them with the implements of instruction in one hand and working tools in the other. But this combination alone would effect the future age in its promise of glory.

REV. W. S. STRONG ON PUTNAMISM.

Rev. RICHARD S. STRONG, Jr., here rising from the audience addressed the meeting. When he first came to Brooklyn he knew nothing of the Dutch or Putnamism by whom he was to be environed. He soon learned they read the Bible—but he supposed it was because they needed it. The emigration state he knew had a tendency to barbarism. The first invitation he remembered receiving to occupy a brother's pulpit of another denomination, was that of a Dutchman—Dr. Demarest, the grandson of Dr. Edwards. This Dr. Dwight died, and after him came another Dutchman; now this Dutchman he had preserved a careful watch, to see that he did nothing wrong. He lived nearly next door, and he had had first opportunity to watch his footsteps. He had found no occasion; his name, all he saw were looking on him. He need only refer to his sequestered Summer's retreat, addressing students with his Greek texts. The trout, too, in those trips, had a horrifying fear of his line. But of him no matter; the Dutch and Yankee, they were alike in heart. In conclusion, he offered as a sentiment:

Our Dutch predecessors of New-Amsterdam and Brooklyn—We honor their solid virtues, and in sending to remote part of the original country, we hold no slumbering sign but a cordial and hearty fellowship.

THE SOBER MEETING.

Dr. BETHUNE replied. A countryman, Captain, a few years ago had on his boat a parcel of Swiss emigrants, whom he could not understand, or they him. The Captain asked a person standing by, what they said. Ok, said he, "Not one in the crowd knows enough to speak." [Laughter.] Which he gave other good brothers in Christ, he did not take in the whole system with them. He was sober, however, and he was only a Dutchman at the other end of the table, and his own house was New-York. His hot was on his native soil. He believed in that State from which no one pure—but in which all the world come. A man here two hundred years ago had a Congregational Church, but of that Church now, there remained neither root nor branch. But he welcomed, notwithstanding, men of honest and true hearts and enlightened minds, wherever they came from. Such were New-England men, and he was glad to see them here, although not here by right but by courtesy.

A clever writer had said that Brooklyn was as full of Yankees that you could sweep them up by the Church, full. [Loud laughter.] With his broad shoulders and enlarged frontal development he remembered making his first trip to the New-England States with no little tremor. They, he feared, would attribute his corpulency to other reasons than the true one. But the good brother—the President of Illinois College—had acknowledged his triplets at the table. He had noticed, however, a fact that our long, lean Yankee could eat twice as much as a good fat Dutchman. Hear you Yankees talk of New-England. They talk of New-England as though there was no place like it, but you never catch them there except on Thanksgiving Day.

The speaker then told a Dutch story, which caused increased laughter. After which, he followed in a more serious strain. He urged a compromise of feeling—a unity of heart and will. The Dutch might eat the Yankee's pumpkin pie, but they could not go their pork and beans. So they must mutually act, and not try and cram down each other's throat what that other did not like. Let each be permitted to entertain their individual opinions. He advocated Catholicism. The honor of God's Kingdom and the glory of His name, should be their united purpose. He rejoiced not to meet with Congregationalists or any other sect—but he rejoiced to meet with Christians. United they should be in Heaven, united then let them be on earth.

OTHERS FOLLOW.

Rev. Mr. RUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, followed. Though he might not speak favorably of Dutch gibberish, he would say nothing adverse to the reformed Dutchman.

The Chair gave—

The Banner State of Tangerence.

Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Portland, Me., being called upon, said that if it was him they meant in calling for Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, he would plead a writ of error. He was not a Doctor, and never had been. He belonged to the minority. Skipping over the Temperance question, which had been dwelt upon by his colleague from the Banner State, he would speak, rather, of improvements in other respects, in his State. The State was advancing in commerce, in literature, in religion. After commenting at length on the superior greatness of the Banner State, he briefly alluded to the question of Slavery, and concluded with expressing the hope of a *myriad similar reunions with the present.*

The Chair read:

The Congregational Ministers of the Empire State—They all think Sovereigns, and some of them Governors.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Albany, responded in an eloquent speech.

To the last sentiment:

The Old Congregationalism of New-England—Its spirit permanent, its genius and institutions adapted to all times and all phases of society.

DR. BACON CONCLUDES THE FEAST.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, President of the Congregational Union, responded. He had been informed that he was to give the last speech of the present meeting. He never expected to see the last of this meeting. What was meant by Old Congregationalism he did not exactly understand. It might, perhaps, mean that it was as old as himself.

The Rev. speaker alluded to the churches of his early recollection. In those days the churches used to be called, not the "First Congregational Church," but the "First Church." He spoke of the new way of designating churches. Call them the first, the second, &c; and a numerical distinction would be had—but it did not please to have one's church called a Second Church, it might be called the Pilgrim Church, or the Church of the Puritans, or the Pilgrim's Progress. [Laughter.] He advised not too much of a departure from the old Congregationalism. Yet, it was not necessary to retain all that church's inconveniences, its bare shingles, and roof in which the birds might shelter. Whatever of church government and religion God had since thrown light upon, let it be improved, recollecting that progress toward the church of the future is the spirit and law of that system of church order which has been given the name of Congregationalism. [Great applause]

Benediction by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Massachusetts, terminated the exercises.

Prison Association of New-York.

The tenth anniversary of this Society was held on Thursday evening in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's church, on Union-square, and was pretty well attended, considering the number of public meetings held during the day, and the proximity of other popular societies.

The exercises were opened by the choir chanting the words of Isaiah: "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me," &c. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CUTLER.

Among those gentlemen who occupied the platform we observed PETER COOPER, Esq., S. L. MACOMBER, Esq., and Dr. GRISCOM.

R. N. HAVEN, the President, made some remarks as to the views of the Society. It was not, he said, a popular one—did not propose to do good to great nations across the water, &c.—it only proposed to benefit a despised and injured class of men. But, however unpopular it may be, yet we are sustained by a consciousness of right, and the approval of God. We design to benefit the criminal, and also to reform abuses in the criminal code.

The abstract of the Annual Report was read by FRANK BALLARD, Esq., the Secretary, and presents among others, the following facts:

ABSTRACT OF THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Report alludes to the fact that previous to the organization of the Association in 1844, there were no systematic efforts made in the State for the aid of discharged convicts, nor for the protection of those detained on the charge of crime against the extortions of unprincipled lawyers or the malice of prosecutors.

The arrests for offences of all descriptions were, in

1851	26,294	1853	29,768
1852	26,256	1854	32,710

The arrests for intoxication and misdemeanors generally, arising from intemperance, during the same years, were, in

1851	26,767	1853	29,495
1852	27,216	1854	36,580

Places where intoxicating liquors were sold:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Dec. 31, 1854.
In licensed shops	6,531	5,096
In unlicensed shops	544	1,561
Total	7,075	6,657
Kept open on Sunday	5,333	3,900

This apparent increase in crime, both against person and property, and the reported diminution of the number of places where spirituous liquors were sold, may at first excite surprise. This is a wide divergence from the ordinary laws of crime, as deducible from similar official statistics for other periods and places; it is well, therefore, to inquire into the cause.

The Report of the Warden of the City Prison to the Board of Ten Governors, states that there were received into the prisons, in 1854, 30,591 persons, of whom 26,271 were committed for intemperance. He cautions the public not to be misled by these figures—remarking that "it is not unusual to have, during the year, the same person committed eight or ten times for that offence, and in some instances as often as twice in one week; and each case being a distinct commitment, swells the number to that above stated." But it is as well to guard against erroneous inferences in the opposite direction.

The crimes against property in the City, including arson, attempt to steal, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, *felony, fraud, gambling, grand, petit and constructive* larceny, passing counterfeit money, obtaining goods under false pretences, picking pockets, robbery and receiving stolen goods, were in

1851	5,156	1853	5,982
1852	5,467	1854	9,866

The following table exhibits, as nearly as mere figures can, the extent of the services of the Association, through the Agent, of its Discharged Convict and Detention Committees, during the year 1854:

Situations obtained for discharged convicts from Sing Sing	59
Situations obtained for discharged convicts from Blackwell's Island	131
Persons discharged through our recommendation	309
Persons aided with money	230
Persons furnished with clothing, &c	131
Complaints examined, and advice and assistance afforded	1,344
Complaints abandoned by our advice	170
Total of discharged and detained prisoners aided in various ways	2,267

The good thus effected has all been performed with the small sum of $2,000 06—our total receipts for the year; but of this, $1,450 37 was the remainder of the legacy of Miss DEMILT, made several years since, and which had been carefully guarded, under the apprehension of a day of need. That time came at last; our total collections for the year having been but $1,057 25. The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries of agents and clerk	$1,351 41
Office rent, No. 15 Centre-street	200 00
Discharged convicts account	445 50
"Home" for female discharged convicts	702 92
Printing, and other incidental expenses	217 60
Balance due Treasurer, January 1, 1854	57 94
Balance on hand December 31, 1854	61 90
Total	$3,037 03

It is proper to remark that the direct donations of money to discharged prisoners are in no sense an indication of the good done by the Association. Both by its Committees and its Agents, it is at work, in prisons and houses of detention, in the court room and among the families of detained persons and criminals, by correspondence and personal intercourse, saving the innocent from unkind imprisonment, rescuing the young spirit from the corrupting influence of old felons, drying up the tears of the weary than fruitless wife, finding bread for the starving, new home for the friendless, and inspiring convict on his escape from the prison cell again in hopes the emptiness of a conspicuous and selfish world.

Rev. Mr. CUTLER addressed the audience in a manner calculated to interest them in this cause.

Addresses were also delivered by Mr. ANSON BRAE, the Agent of the Association, and by Rev. Mr. GRIGGS, who, at the close, dismissed the audience with the Benediction.

The exercises were protracted to a late hour.

American Organization of Christian Jews.

This Society held a public meeting on Thursday evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sixth-street.

After prayer by Rev. J. B. LEDLEY, Rev. Mr. GOULDEN, the Chairman of the evening, made a few appropriate remarks.

A preamble and resolutions were read by the Secretary, invoking the Christian Jewish brethren to meet in New-York. That document, already published, has been extensively circulated among the Jewish community.

Rev. JOHN NEANDER advocated more fraternal union, and that minor differences ought not to be the source of jealousy. Part of his address was delivered in the German language.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Union College, said: Why should the sons of Abraham be ashamed of being the disciples of Christ and witnesses for him? Witnesses that the crucified One rose again and is now interceding for a fallen world? The poor proselyte has been educated from earliest infancy to believe Jesus an impostor. His Jewish friends think every convert must have some selfish and impure motive; but now, abandoning not the religion of Abraham, but the fetters of Rabbinism, Christian Jews can associate openly and support each other with the consciousness that Christ is theirs and they are his.

Mr. G. B. LEDERER next delivered an address in German. Gentiles, and not Christian Jews, are properly proselytes. Let us, said he, disown the term; we are the root; they the branches.

Rev. Mr. HARRIS, from the Biblical Institution, Concord, made some judicious but rather lengthy remarks.

The articles of the organization of the Society (which are strictly formal) were then agreed upon.

Rev. JOHN NEANDER was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, and Rev. Mr. WEISSELL, of Williamsburg, Vice President, and two Secretaries, Messrs. M. J. FRANKLIN and O. R. LEDERER, the latter of the two gentlemen being nominated also for Treasurer.

After singing the doxology the proceedings terminated.

American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society held its anniversary at the Tabernacle on Friday.

The operations of the Society for the year were as follows:

The receipts of the year amount to $346,211 58—much less than those of the previous year.

The number of Bibles printed during the year amount to 375,600, and of Testaments 620,000; making a total of 995,600.

The number of volumes issued is 749,996. The number issued since the organization of the Society is 19,633,647.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments have been made to Auxiliary Societies, to benevolent institutions and for gratuitous distribution.

The number of Agents employed in the domestic field is thirty-five, including two on the Pacific Coast.

NEW BOOKS.—During the year a new German Octavo Bible, also a Testament and Psalms, have been published from an approved edition of KANSTEIN. A Spanish New Testament, from the Greek; also a Welsh and English Testament, in parallel columns, and an English Octavo Small Pica Bible, without references. An Imperial Quarto Bible, designed to be the standard book of the Society, is now in press, and will be ready for delivery in a few months. A Royal octavo Bible, with references, is also in course of manufacture. A Portuguese New Testament, translated from the Greek, is ordered to be printed; also a new Diamond Reference Bible.

GRANTS OF MONEY.—The remittances abroad, the past year, have been much less than usual, owing to the diminished receipts. It is the design of the Board to make further remittances early.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—One agent, Rev. Mr. RICHTER, has been sent to Turkey and Syria; another, Rev. Mr. MONTSALVATOR, to Venezuela, S. A., and Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, to Brazil.

The resolutions which called out the speakers of the day, were as follows:

Resolved, That the more we study the Bible and observe its adaptation to all the various developments of human society, to heal, to strengthen, and to perfect, the more profoundly are we convinced that it is, like its Maker, inexhaustible in its resources, and is, and ever will be, the grand preservative power of all that is good among men.

Resolved, That the objection urged by some against the free use of the Scriptures, on the ground that they are hard to be understood, is clearly without foundation, derogatory to the character of their divine Author, and pernicious to the souls of men, and ought, at this day, to be everywhere abandoned.

Resolved, That in view of the prevailing ignorance, degradation, superstition, and fanaticism of the Lands of the Bible, the relation of those lands to the consummation of Christ's kingdom upon earth, and the present aspect of Divine Providence towards their populations; we hail with thanksgiving the translation of the Word of God into the Arabic tongue, which promises to restore that Word in its purity to the regions where it was first proclaimed, and which still witness for its facts and its prophecies.

Resolved, That the precepts, the examples, and the whole spirit of the Bible, as well as the numerous translations now made, and the favoring condition of the world for the reception of this book, summon those who possess it to enlarged efforts and more fervent prayer for its early diffusion among all people.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, (Kirwan,) spoke to the first resolution; Prof. HAVEN, of Michigan University, to the second; Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, to No. 3; and to No. 4, Rev. WM. W. HALLAWAY of Brooklyn. Dr. TYNG announced the receipt of letters from Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP and Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, apologetic for non-attendance.

Dr. TYNG made a lament that the Christian public have fallen $50,000 behind their duty in the support of the Society during the past year.

American Congregational Union.

An adjourned meeting of the American Congregational Union was held in the Lecture-room of the Pilgrim Church, at 4 P. M. on Thursday. Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, Conn., President of the Union, took the Chair.

After prayer, the Report of the Board of Trustees was read. It referred to the objects of the Union—the chief object of which, it stated, was to compile and publish, yearly, a history of the denomination, and to make pastoral libraries. Congratulations had been received from a similar Union organized in England and Wales. Reference was made to the attempts to extend Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and the remonstrance of three thousand clergymen. Against such a result, every exertion was recommended.

The Treasurer's Report was read, and showed a balance due the Treasurer at the beginning of the year of $677 91—expended during the year, $2,990—borrowed from donations for pastoral libraries, $576. The present indebtedness is $1,619.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON made some remarks upon the financial embarrassments of the Union. He was deeply pained at the kind of report they were obliged to submit. He should decline reelection as Trustee unless some kind of a guarantee was given that the debt would be removed; for, with every Trustee, he was personally responsible. Three thousand subscribers would wipe away the debt and meet the expenses of the year. He suggested that an effort be made, which would effect the same result, to get two hundred Churches to subscribe $10 or $20 each. The Union should be preserved.

Rev. Dr. PATTON, of Conn., thought the Union need *not die for want of aid. The mistake lay in not asking* enough. Send an agent among the Churches, and let them learn the quota they need to pay, and the necessary money would be raised.

Remarks followed by several others, proposing various plans of relief.

Finally resolutions were passed requesting the Trustees to make the expenses as low as possible, and to make every effort to get support; also, to make appeals for a fund for pastoral libraries as soon as expedient.

A resolution was carried thanking Drs. STEARNS and STURTEVANT for their addresses, Dr. STEARNS for the use of his church, and the various families who entertained ministers for their hospitality; also, requesting copies of the addresses.

A resolution of thanks to the Secretary, who had resigned a quarter's salary, was carried.

A Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year was appointed.

The Committee renominated the officers of last year, without alteration, which nomination was ratified.

Several subscriptions were put down by gentlemen present, after which, the Union adjourned.

New-York Colonization Society.

The State Colonization Society celebrated its Twenty-third Anniversary on Thursday evening, at the Lafayette-place Church, in this City, and held a second meeting last evening in Dr. BETHUNE's Church in Brooklyn.

The receipts of the year were $17,371, and expenditures $16,936. The Education Fund amounts to $——. The Liberia Steamship Company has been thoroughly organized, and $20,000 of the Stock taken.

The report laments that this Government had not followed the example of France and England in recognizing the Republic.

Since May, 1854, five expeditions have sailed for Liberia, carrying out three hundred and thirty-three emigrants. The bark *Estelle* was the last vessel to sail; she returned three weeks since. The Society congratulates its friends that it has established a Charter.

Rev. Mr. GURNEY, of Washington, made a severe attack upon the Anti-Slavery Society for the dissension sentiments expressed by its leaders during the present week.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who has just returned from his fourth visit to Liberia, gave a long and highly interesting statement of his observations there. He sailed in the *Estelle*, October 26, 1854, and has been absent six months. He visited Monrovia and the towns upon the coast, explored the rivers, examined scenes of farms, and was impressed more than he had ever before been with the importance of agricultural and commercial competition of Africa.

He narrated the story of an emigrant who was sent out by a gentleman of this country. This man has a [illegible] farm, and is in flourishing condition. Mr. PINNEY proceeded further, that the reputation for emigrants had become so slaughtered that no further provision was needed, and he recommended that no further attempts be made to send out emigrants until houses be erected to afford them comfortable quarters during the period in which they are to undergo acclimation.

Mr. PINNEY was free from illness during his stay in Africa, and came home well, hearty-looking, and full stored with valuable information.

Two colored men in the audience—LAWS, of Virginia, and MARSHALL, of Tennessee—avowed that the colored people have labored under prejudice in relation to the operations of the Colonization Society, and added that they had partaken of this sentiment entirely through ignorance.

An adjourned meeting of the Society, held at Dr. BETHUNE's Church, comprised addresses from Mr. PINNEY, in continuation of his former statement, and from Dr. BETHUNE. Mr. PINNEY directed his remarks of last evening chiefly to the effect of commerce upon the interests of Africa, and of the Colonization enterprise. He held that the opening of a line of a direct and speedy communication between the United States and Liberia, would prove to be not only the best thing for the colonists, but a source of great and lasting profit to the mechanics of this country. The articles of commerce which are now waiting to be sent to market, are the palm nut, ginger, coffee and sugar, and the gums. These are all sources of profitable speculation.

Board of Missions.

The Annual Meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday morning at the Tabernacle. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presided. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-Brunswick, conducted devotional exercises.

The President delivered the opening address. Rev. Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries of the Board, made a statement of its affairs.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Constantinople, Mr. HUME, of Bombay, Dr. POSS, of Ceylon, and Dr. SCUDDER, of Madras, Missionaries of the Board, have died since the annual meeting of the Board in September last. Six ordained missionaries and six assistant missionaries, have been sent out since October, 1854; 13 missionaries, one missionary physician and six assistant missionaries, one now under appointment in this country, and three or four others have offered their services. Dr. ANDERSON and Mr. THOMPSON are expected here in August.

The receipts of the Board for the month of April, were $32,496, and the total receipts for the first nine months of the financial year, (August to May 1,) were $212,663; nearly $500 in advance of the corresponding months the previous year. Had it not been for the heavy pressure on the money market the past Winter, there is good reason to believe the advance on the last year would have been much greater. To meet existing appropriations, and pay the debt of last year, not far from $40,000 per month for May, June, and July, will be necessary. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Board will take measures to reach this result.

The Annual Meeting of the Board will take place in Utica, in September next.

Rev. E. EUROSES, of the Satara Mission, (India,) addressed the audience, and was followed successively by Rev. C. F. MILLS, of the Ceylon Mission, Rev. J. S. LORD of Harlem, and Rev. JOEL PARKER.

Exhibition of the New-York Asylum for Idiots.

The members of the Board of Education—including also the Governors of the Almshouse—met at the hall in Grand-street on Friday afternoon, to witness the results of the system adopted by Dr. H. B. WILBUR, at the New-York Asylum for Idiots. The meeting was numerously attended—many ladies being present.

The exercises were opened by Chancellor FERRIS; after which,

Dr. WILBUR, Superintendent of the Asylum for Idiots, delivered an address, in which was detailed the general system of instruction. It differed chiefly from other systems in this, that it commences lower down in the scale of development. They resembled first the teachings of a mother to her child of two years old. Their progress has been such, by the substitution of active for dormant powers, that no one now can call these children from Randall's Island idiots. There is no exaltation of one sense at the expense of others—no reading, for instance, by the sense of touch; but enough is proved to show that previous opinions on this subject are only partially true.

CHAS. LYON, a child of 7 years, was introduced. Had convulsions and epileptic paroxysms in infancy with evident cerebral disease, from which resulted complete abolition of intelligence. There is little indication of idiocy in his expression now, nothing very unusual in the form of the head, the child evidently recognized distinction of forms and colors, and could put up little words by spelling out the wooden types on a board. He laughed and skipped about, but it was more the expression of natural childish mirth than idiotic imbecility. His answers were correct, and he manifested almost the ordinary characteristics of a child of his age.

A little girl about 10 years old was next introduced, she could not articulate 18 months ago. On little words being written upon a board, she knew and pronounced them, but strangely enough, not necessarily in sight. We could not ascertain whether she attached ideas to these words. Her profile reminded us much of that of the Aztec children, but was more natural and pleasing. In Geography she could point on the blank map to the various States of the Union—a feat which animals have rivaled with a pack of cards.

In one case the child had been rendered deaf after severe scarlatina. Three boys, said to be idiots from birth, who could not speak, had now acquired the power; one of them with painful indistinctness, and they could read short monosyllabic sentences pretty well. One could spell words freely enough on his fingers, and could point out localities on the map. We did

LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburg Election Riots.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

On the assembling of the Court on Thursday morning the District Attorney called the following witnesses:

William H. Ghent: Lives in South-second-street; is in the employ of the Fire-the Fire Fury Company; remembered the disturbance at the polls; saw Michael Reed, Second-ward; on Thursday; came down about 1 o'clock, and stood directly in front of the polls, where he observed a number of men, who were trying to vote and hustle to do so; I saw Perry of Fifth-ward, another party from voting by what I understood to be the Irish party; one man tried to vote and succeeded in show the back of his name, which he was prevented from going in to vote; there were between 100 and 200 in the vicinity; the polls were in the proper order; was there about dinner-time; the next thing he saw was a general riot; saw a man come out of a neighboring yard with a long-handled hoe, and strike at some one whom he did not know; saw the Assessor who was stationed at the entrance to the polls; his name was Jesse Sharp; saw him with short clubs, turned like a pestilence; when he commenced to do business the first he saw of them was their trying to open an entrance to the polls; the riot commenced when the man came out with the hoe; that was the first blow struck; I recognized Patrick McCue and Patrick Hallight in the uproar; saw them fighting with his son, the other with a piece of board; saw two on the ground; picked up one young man who was lying in the street insensible; and Coe aided in carrying him away; that was the time I observed the two McCues; the crowd ran up Second-street towards North Fifth, the party pursuing another; heard a great deal of noise and shouting—such as "Kill him," "Drive the deputies away;" this was when the disturbance commenced.

Cross-examined by Col. Crooke.—Was a resident of the Second Ward; not a voter at that poll; went there out of curiosity; did not belong to any particular party and vote; not for any particular party altogether; did not belong to the Irish party; went purely on the ground that a man had been killed; did not hear whether there had been one killed or not; his testimony, as he thought, was quite as likely to be correct now as about a week after the election; he believed that he did say, on his preliminary examination on the 11th November, that he did not know who were deputies; thought he said that he did not see the deputies hit any one.

By Mr. Hamilton.—Was not convinced himself; did not return after his were driven away; the best of his knowledge the fight was between an Irish man and the Deputy Sheriff; the fight continued a few minutes; was there some ten or twelve minutes before the fight commenced; he did not see the Deputies strike any one.

Allen Hogan, sworn:—[All the witnesses on each side, except those already examined, were here directed to leave the Court.] Resided last November at No. 93 North Fifth-street; was at the polls quarter of an hour after sunrise until 6 or 9 o'clock; went to the Odeon for about 10 or 15 minutes; coming back met Mr. Frost on the corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets; met another man without a hat; one with his coat torn; met Mr. Thayer, who was Assistant Captain of the Deputies; he was a Deputy himself; Mr. Thayer ordered him to the polls; went to the Odeon and remained till 12 o'clock; went to the Odeon for some tickets and returned; there seemed to be a kind of a general riot; the polls were entirely clogged up so that the voters could not get there; took three voters up himself; could not get in; there were ten or fifteen more deputies there; 20 or 25 were detailed to the polls; saw one or two policemen there in the morning; went back to the Odeon; that was the Deputies' head-quarters; saw parties come out of the building at the poll armed with axes and clubs; when I got to the Odeon, the fire-bell struck, then a party of us started to get to the polls; 15 or 18 more deputies started to go there; when we got there there were about 200 persons; the polls were blocked up; we told them they must make room for the voters; we got the polls cleared; the deputies had been driven; the same as policemen; the first thing I saw was a crowd of Irish people coming out of the yard adjoining the polls, with pick-axes, shovels, hoes-pole and hoes; then they commenced tearing down the fence to make clubs with; about half a dozen came out armed; Red Dick had a board nine round the head of one of the deputies; he was one of the party coming out of the yard; I knocked him down with my club, and a general row took place; the Deputy on whose head Dick had used the club ran; Dick followed him and knocked him down; I fired my pistol, a single barrelled one; the man I fired at had a hoe; he was aiming a blow at, coming at me with the hoe raised; I got knocked down; the man I fired at had a hoe; he was aiming a blow at, coming at me with the hoe raised; I got knocked down; I fired my pistol, a single barrelled one

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

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The Kansas Dilemma.

The St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the present situation in Kansas, makes the following reports:

"The idea which seems to be entertained by some, that the President can interfere and dissolve the Legislature of Kansas, recently elected, is so ridiculous that we do not see how any sane man could assert it. We should like to see President PIERCE pronouncing the dissolution of the Kansas Legislature, and Gov. REEDER attempting to execute it. He would soon find a hornet's nest about his ears. The truth is—whether it be for good or ill—the *Kansas Legislature* has been *elected* and will meet at the time appointed. Neither the President of the United States, nor the Governor of the Territory, nor anybody else, has any right to interfere with the functions of the Legislature, and they will go on to pass laws independent of them all, except so far as the action of the Executive is required. Until the Legislature acts, there is, and will be no law in actual existence in that Territory. And it is quite absurd for the President of the United States, or the Governor of the Territory, to talk about exercising power in the Territory, the law-makers of which have power upon them which has not already been put into force."

While *it is universally conceded* that the recent election was a farce—that the will of the people was overborne by an armed invasion from a foreign State, and that the persons claiming to be members of the Legislature have no more title to be regarded as representing Kansas than Vermont, it *is* not to be concealed that formidable difficulties will embarrass the application of a practical remedy. The Legislature, when it meets, will have the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members. This is a right which belongs to all legislative bodies in the nature of the case. Those members, therefore, whose credentials are unquestioned, will be called on to decide upon the claims of those whose seats are contested. And in cases where, in the judgment of the Governor, no valid election was held, we do not see why it is not his right and his duty to order a *new election*—and then it will be for the Legislature to decide between the rival claimants.

It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that all credentials of election must come from the Governor. The law organizing the territorial government, provides in express terms that

"the persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of the said Council Districts for Members of the Council, *shall be declared by the Governor* to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives shall *be declared by the Governor* to be duly elected members of said House."

The law thus vests in the Governor the duty and responsibility of deciding upon the validity of the elections,—upon the legality of the votes cast, and upon the result reached; for he had also the power of designating the times, places and manner in which the first election should be held. We take it for granted, therefore, that Gov. REEDER will not declare those men who were imposed on the Legislature by the armed ruffians from Missouri, to have been "duly elected." In every case where such interference can be clearly established, the credentials of the claimant will be withheld.

The law further provides

"that in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and *in case a vacancy shall occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election.*"

It is clearly for the Governor to determine when the contingency specified shall have occurred. It is for him, therefore, to say whether the defeat of a legal and valid election, by the invasion of an armed mob from a foreign State, does not create a *vacancy* in the representation. And if he believes that it does, it is clearly his right and his duty to order a new election.

Whether this is to be done or not, we are not aware. Governor REEDER is now absent from Kansas; and as the Legislature is to meet in July, there will scarcely be time, after his return, for a new election; nor, so far as is known, did he order any such election before he came away. And yet it is not easy to see how in any other way the gross outrage perpetrated upon the people of Kansas is to be redressed. If the Legislature, as constituted by the recent election, is to meet, and is recognized by the Governor, its acts will unquestionably become law: for, although the Governor has the veto power, he could scarcely justify its exercise upon the ground of fraud in the elections.

Unless steps, therefore, have been, or shall be, speedily taken to hold new elections in those districts which were deprived of their suffrage by an armed force, there is reason to fear that the Missouri conspirators may succeed in their nefarious scheme of usurping the Government of Kansas. It is clearly the duty of the Governor to order such election. And it is just as clearly the duty of the President to provide him with whatever military force may be necessary to protect the people of the Territory in the peaceful exercise of their legal rights.

There is every reason to believe that Governor REEDER is disposed to do whatever he may regard as his duty in the premises. The *Union*, it will be seen, takes occasion to say that while he "has resisted all attempts to control the destinies of Kansas by means not entirely legal and fair," he has held himself entirely aloof from the contending interests. We trust he is not disposed to consider his whole duty as done, or his responsibility as wholly ended, by his past action in this case.

Hotel Keeping Again.

The price of real estate in the City of New-York is enormously high. A glance at auctioneers' advertisements and a certainty of how little is sold by auctioneers, or an attempt to buy a bit of property at private sale, will be the best present proof. A result of this is, that people of all classes are obliged to live in hotels. The big and the little merchant live there; the editor, the widow and the returned Californian. Higher up, your poets and that class of people and politicians who have not yet been selected for places of trust.

A very large and influential portion of New-York citizens live in hotels, and are therefore interested in two documents which have lately appeared—Mr. HOWARD's *letter*, and the circular of several principal hotels, which have recently decided to demand from their boarders three dollars a day.

In the largest and most famous hotels, people have been charged $2 50 per diem, or $17 50 per week, or $910 per annum for their board, light and lodging. "In consequence of the high price of provisions," they have issued a card requiring from their clients *three* dollars a day, or $21 a week, or $1,092 a year—a difference of $182, a sum which would *clothe* a man who has a careful wife, for a whole year; or, what is more, would keep a lady in gloves and boots for the same period. Therefore, no man who finds housekeeping expensive, and who hopes for less costliness in a hotel, can possibly exist upon an income less than $1,200. Mind you there is no wine or cigars here, nor clothing, nor washing, nor omnibus or car hire. There is here simply food and shelter.

A man says, I have but $910 to spend upon food and shelter, therefore I cannot live in a hotel. People ask "Why?" Mr. HOWARD answers, "Because the American plan is worn out, and we want the European plan." The hotel keepers say, "Because of the high price of provisions." Let us see if these reasons cover the whole case:

Mr. HOWARD fairly states the advantages of the European plan; that each man shall pay only for what he *has*; if he don't want to eat, he don't pay for his eating, but only for his room—in a word, for what he has. Then he says: "*Every* lodger must suffer a capitation tax for the magnificent furniture of the *public* rooms, even although he or she never make *use* of them."

It strikes us that the whole difference between European hotels and American has not been stated. An American landlord takes a hotel as he would a lottery ticket, in hopes of an *instant* reply. He must make his fortune in three or five years, or give the matter up and try some other business; but the European innkeeper is an innkeeper by profession; innkeeping is his specialty whereby he is to make his livelihood, and in the pursuit of which he is to die, leaving, if possible, something—and leaving, at any rate, his business, to his children. It is not his hazard; it is his life-long trade. Then, again, the European furnishes his drawing room handsomely; while with proper consideration he gives to the smoker and quid-nunc and cobbler-sipper only an easy chair in a plain, uncostly room. These, it appears to us, are the real differences. Now people can drink and smoke and read journals, without being surrounded by pictures and mirrors, velvets, carving and rich gilding; when they go to the drawing-room, far from cigar and julep, then let them see what they seek, beauty and delicacy nicely framed. Put on your capitation tax for our wives or sisters, our sweethearts or daughters, and we want grumble; but don't charge us for the stupid luxuriousness which we defile with our tobacco smoke; neglect in our pursuit of news, or disregard in favor of cocktails. This, as it strikes us, is the veritable difference, thus far, between American and European hotels.

But the "high price of provisions renders it necessary to demand $3 per diem." We think not. Not the high price of provisions, for we know of hotels without superiors in the City, where the high price of provisions has no such effect. We would suggest one or two reasons for this necessity, better than the high price of provisions—namely, the necessity that proprietors should make a grand social show; keep fine carriages; select the most *distingué* guests to sit at the particular table over which the said proprietors preside, and make their fortune in from three to five years.

Let us try and learn a hint from the European landlord; from him who has chosen a calling whereby he is to gain a living, and in which he expects, after faithful, honest labor, to die. He is the actual master and overseer of his house and of all that takes place therein; he sees all that transpires there; he is the landlord and the house's lord. He has no time to ride about, or to drink with pet guests, or to toady great ones. He sees that his servants are well drilled; and, therefore, his lodgers have no complaints to make, and desire to remain month after month, year after year in his house. He makes his own purchases, so his purveyor don't cheat him. He sees what meats and vegetables and condiments his cooks get, and he sees that they render the same quantity back ready for the table. He sees what is eaten and what is left, and knows how to dispose of it all; what will keep well for to-morrow; what is left, but will not keep, for the nurses and children; what has been touched only, for his own servants; and the broken meats for the poor who come to his doorstep.

If he do this, neither rent nor price of provisions need make him charge $3; because, under any circumstances, if he be an inn-keeper, a landlord, a judicious, liberal and yet careful man, his profits must be large. Neither high rent nor price of provisions ruins and disappoints, but impatience to be rich, extravagance, contempt and neglect of business—these are the means which lead alike to disappointment, to $3 a day, and to ultimate ruin.

Kinney, Cushing and Colonization.

There is a very strange discord between the Washington *Union* and the *Star*, in relation to the KINNEY Expedition. The former carefully avoids a word which might be calculated to discourage the enterprise, while, at the same time, it modestly hints at the advantages offered by Nicaragua to industrious settlers, and so quietly intimates its opinion that the KINNEY project is in no wise obnoxious to the charge of filibusterism. On the other hand, the lesser organ keeps up its popgun fire, and expresses the conviction that, notwithstanding the failure of the judicial proceedings against Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS, the Government will not permit the proposed colonists to leave the country. There is, evidently, a great scarcity of harmony in the Administration on this subject, or at least, between some of its members.

The case is easy of explanation. Attorney-General CUSHING is fiercely opposed to the enterprise, or has been so during the last few weeks—and the *Star* is *his* organ, not the President's. The *Union*, on the contrary, reflects *the views of the majority of the Cabinet, who* are not ready to interfere with the private business of citizens, until there is good reason to believe those citizens have violated the law. This statement of the case, too, accounts for District-Attorney MCKNOR's action against KINNEY and FABENS, and his extreme anxiety before the Court to assume "all the *responsibility*" of the prosecution, and to relieve the Administration absolutely. He was compelled to act in the case, evidently, because Mr. CUSHING told him to; but the majority of *the Cabinet would not be held responsible for* the prosecution, and so Mr. MCKNOR generously bared his own shoulders to the load. If the President and Cabinet had believed the *prosecution just* and advisable, their duty would have been to urge it with vigor, and an attempt by the District Attorney to convince the public that he alone was responsible—or in other words, that *he* undertook the duty in which they failed—would scarcely be considered complimentary to them.

Mr. CUSHING's opposition to the scheme is very bitter, for what reasons we know not, unless to satisfy the country that he was slandered by those who sometime since charged him with an interest in the scheme. But he has been quite unable to seduce Mr. MARCY into the belief that a Cabinet officer in the United States has despotic powers; and his declaration through his organ that the Government will not permit the Expedition to leave the United States, can scarcely be more than an idle boast of his power to wheedle or drive his associates into his peculiar way of thinking. The result of the contest, perhaps, will solve the much discussed question—"Who is the ruling spirit in the PIERCE Cabinet?" We have nothing to say of the ulterior purposes of the Expedition. We neither seek to know them, to denounce or to advocate them; nor have we intended to do either in our discussion of the right of American citizens to emigrate singly or in companies, armed or unarmed. But, a legally constituted United States Court has decided against Mr. CUSHING in this matter, and effectually declared Col. KINNEY's right to proceed. Unless the District Attorney has very positive proof that the Colonel has violated the neutrality laws, we do not believe he will venture further interference; and if he does, he can only suffer further defeat, while public sentiment will not fail to denounce him quite as tyrannical and despotic as though his throne were erected in Japan or Austria, instead of the capital of the American Republic.

Registration of Letters.

The new plan of Post-Office registration of valuable letters goes into operation on the 1st of July next, and the Postmaster General has issued instructions for the guidance of Postmasters in connection therewith, which we publish elsewhere. This registration system is about the smallest piece of humbug fathered by the existing Administration. A correspondent mailing a valuable letter, pays five cents extra to have it registered. If it is missing then, prompt and special measures are to be taken for its recovery; but no additional responsibility is devolved upon the Department. If the letter is lost altogether the correspondent recovers not a dime. All he gets for his extra five cents is a valueless receipt, and the promise of "extraordinary care in the safe transmission" of the letter. That we should suppose to be duty of the Government without the extra charge; and this additional tax of five cents seems very much like the quarter of a dollar with which a hotel guest bribes a neglectful waiter to furnish him the dinner for which he has already contracted to pay the landlord. If the Government insists upon its monopoly of letter carrying, it certainly should assume all the responsibilities of common carriers.

☞ We continue to receive from various quarters communications concerning the matters in controversy between Archbishop HUGHES and Senator BROOKS. We deem it proper to say, therefore, again, that we shall not open our columns to any further discussion of the subject than is afforded by the parties themselves. They seem abundantly competent to do full justice each to his own side of the question; and so far as the Times is concerned, it must be left in their hands.

The Children's Aid Society.

The Children's Aid Society—a most excellent and praise-worthy institution—needs aid. Its most valuable work is not confined to the Winter months. The Spring is especially the time when the City can rid itself of its most needy population. The Society's Office is crowded now with wretched and ragged children, while the receipts of the Association have not, during the past month, amounted to one-half of what they were in the same month of last year. They are sending off in the country now from 75 to 100 children every month. Thus are they doing what will tend to prevent poverty and crime as far as in their power, and the degree of their power will be greatly increased by additional contributions to their funds. An agent of the Society will call soon upon its old friends. We bespeak for him a welcome and a gift.

Judge Loring.

The Governor of Massachusetts declines to comply with the request of the Legislature that he would remove Judge LORING from the office of Judge of Probate; first, because he thinks the power given him by the Constitution to do so was designed only to be exercised in case of incapacity, from illness or other cause, to perform the duties of the place; and, secondly, because it is not charged or intimated that he has committed any *offence* against the laws of the State or the United States, or that he is not entirely competent to perform the duties of the office. If his action as Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law rendered him so obnoxious as to render his removal as Judge of Probate desirable, it should have been effected in a proper manner, as it might have been by a law declaring the duties of the two offices incompatable. To the allegation that Judge LORING has shocked the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, the Governor says, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty of Judges is:

"Are they to expound the laws as made by the law-making power, or are they to construe them in accordance with popular sentiment? When the time arrives that a judge so violates his oath of office as to shape his decisions according to the fluctuations of popular feeling, we become a Government not of laws, but of men.

Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the ordinary balancing of conflicting testimony, the decisions of Judge LORING were erroneous, no one can doubt or believe that he wilfully adjudicated wrongly and corruptly. The case, if such, will be considered, only as a mistake. If a judge, then, to be removed from office, even if in the execution of that office he gives a mistaken judgment? Such an impractical and dangerous policy would lead to a daily removal among judicial officers of our inferior courts, so often are their decisions overruled by higher tribunals."

The Governor thinks that even if Judge LORING did act wrongly in the case of BURNS, it was from error and not from intent,—that his conduct was conscientious, humane and in accordance with his best judgment. For these reasons he declines to remove him.

Non-Arrival of the Illinois.

Some anxiety is expressed because of the non-arrival of the steamer *Illinois*, with the California passengers and mails from San Francisco the 15th ult. We do not, however, apprehend any serious difficulty. The Nicaragua steamer which last arrived brought intelligence of renewed and *spirited competition between the two California* lines, in consequence of which it is supposed the Panama line has greatly reduced the rates of passage on the pending trip. If this is so, it is more than probable that the *Illinois* has some hundreds more passengers than was anticipated when she left this port; and if so, she has doubtless put into Kingston or Havana for provisions or water. The *Illinois* is one of the largest, strongest and fastest ships on the California routes, and not at all likely to experience inconvenience from any weather likely to be encountered on a trip to Aspinwall.

For some reason best known to those immediately interested, a steamer was chartered several days ago to cruise off Sandy Hook for the purpose, as is understood, of communicating certain important intelligence from parties in this City to their friends on board the California steamer, now over due at this port.

It was rumored yesterday that the *Illinois* put into Norfolk on Thursday night, and possibly, if true, with some other object than for a supply of coal. We have not, however, been able to obtain any confirmation of the report, and are inclined to believe the rumor is premature.

☞ Professor SOMERS will give a Lecture on GOETHE's *Faust* this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Chapel of the University. It will be the last of his course, which has been one of no ordinary literary merit.

The Perjury Case of Walter K. Moore.

For several weeks past a charge of perjury has been pending before Justice BARNARD against a man named WALTER K. MOORE, who caused the arrest, last Winter, of JEROME B. FELLOWS, Mr. TAYLOR, and others, alleging that they had defrauded several merchants. Numerous attempts were made to proceed with the hearing, but owing to various excuses, it was put off from time to time. Meanwhile, the magistrate had an interview on the subject with District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, and was informed that the complainant, defendant, and all the other parties connected with them, were under indictment for the alleged offence of swindling Messrs. BOOTH & ENGLE, and other extensive sugar refiners.

Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed for the perjury investigation, but, owing to the defendant's nonappearance, the official papers were transmitted to the District Attorney's office for further action.

Hon. Mr. Swackhamer.

By shifting his place in the line, an article headed "More Fusion in Kings County," was made to say that Mr. SWACKHAMER, the Naval Agent, was denounced by the meeting, which is exactly wrong. The meeting endorsed SWACKHAMER, as the following resolution that it adopted shows:

Resolved, That the abuse of ancient Democrats, by misguided friends of the party, is calculated to distract it, and, therefore, we refer our opinions to the editors of the Times, as all factious minority, of the recent meeting in Washington-street, to disorganize the party by assaulting the President of the United States, his Cabinet officers, among whom, the Hon. C. SWACKHAMER, formerly of this City, whose repeated election to the Legislature by the Democracy of New-York, and to the late Convention from the Genius, which dictated the Constitution of the State, and his present position in the General Committee at Tammany Hall, shows the continued confidence the Democracy repose in him, and are his best defence.

Altered Bills.

One dollar bills altered from Mechanics' Bank, Washington, D. C., to Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, are in circulation. Clumsily executed.

Gov. Reeder—Faint Praise from the Official Organ.

From the Washington Union.

Gov. REEDER.—This gentleman is now in Washington, *not for the purpose*, as generally attributed to him, *of invoking the action of the General Government in regard to the administration of his duties as Governor of Kansas*, but simply preparatory to his return in a week or two with his family to the Territory which he proposes to make his future home. It is satisfactory to observe the contrast between his quiet and manly deportment and the violent expressions unjustly charged to him by his enemies. Not for a single moment has he been diverted from the plain, straightforward path of duty. Refusing all participation with either extreme in the late disturbances in the Territory, and planting himself upon the conceded principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he has steadily maintained the attitude which might be expected from a man who for thirty years has been a leading and consistent member of the Democratic party—the party of the Constitution. A Northern citizen, a Pennsylvanian after the school of BUCHANAN and of DALLAS, he has, throughout his political career, opposed the Wilmot Proviso, sustained the Fugitive Slave law, advocated the Kansas and Nebraska bill, denounced Abolitionism from first to last, and boldly cooperated in every movement for the protection of the South in its rights under the Constitution. Hence it is that, *while he has resolutely and constantly resisted all attempts to control the destinies of Kansas by means not entirely legal and fair*, he has never sought to give the advantage to either of the contending interests. Perfectly conscious, and deeply regretting that the misdeeds of GREELEY and the Northern fanatics have been made the pretext for the recent border excitements, he has firmly occupied the ground of discouraging every movement that might disturb the public mind, or revive those unfortunate divisions which have so often convulsed our happy country. We are not disappointed that general excitement has resulted from the local troubles in Kansas; but we unhesitatingly say to the true friends of Constitutional principles, in every part of the Union, that no man could more faithfully represent the conservative sentiment of more faithfully represent the conservative sentiment of the country, or will more steadily and conscientiously labor to bring order out of confusion, than the present Governor of Kansas.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 12.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH—NUMBER SEVEN.
THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO LONDON—a Letter from Louis Kossuth.
DICK TINTO AT HOME.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE—Paris and London Correspondence.
SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.
LATER FROM HAVANA.
A TRIP SOUTHWARD—A Letter from Mirror Burgess.
EDITORIALS—The *Africaine* news. The Campaigns of Mexico and the Crimea. Gerrit Smith to take care of him. A Hint to House-holders. Fees of United States Judicial Officers. Relative Value of Limbs in the British Army. The Imperial Visit. Right of Transit. Importation of Specie. The Prohibitory Law. The European news. Progress of Civilization in the Crimea and Principalities. The Eastern War. Kansas Affairs. The Prohibitory Law. The Danger to the Sixth. WILSON and SUMNER. Virginia. The Hess Affair. The KINNEY Expedition. The Bound Dons.
CURRENT SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 18¾ cents per annum, if paid within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS may be traced to protracted cases of Fever and Ague, and to the use of the remedies that have been in vogue. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS do not contain a single noxious drug. The youngest infant may take them with perfect safety. But while they mild, their operation on Fever and Ague cases almost magical; they are really a specific. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depôt, 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 289 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.—S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. have now on hand a large and varied stock of Guipure and Applique Lace Mantillas, just received direct from Paris. Also, a splendid assortment of black and colored Silk and Moire Antique Mantillas, embracing every variety of style and pattern; together with an unusually large stock of plain and embroidered Canton Crape, Stella and printed Cashmere Shawls, which they are selling 20 per cent. less than any other establishment in the City.

S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

TO LET,
OFFICES IN THE
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.
Inquire at the Bank.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The subscriber invites an inspection of his light and graceful Hats, which will compare with any in the market at much higher prices. Straw goods in every variety. West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH—NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO COMPANY.

LIST OF OFFICES.

NEW-YORK { No. 20 Wall-st., Corn Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel.

*Peekskill, *Newburg, *Catskill, Troy, Albany, *Poughkeepsie, *Hudson, *Fonda, *Herkimer, *Oneida, *Genesa Falls, *Canandaigua, *Brockport, Lockport, *Canal, Fough'keepsie, Hudson, *Haldeen Spa, *Schenectady, *Fort Plain, Utica, Syracuse, *Geneva, *Palmyra, *Medina, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. *Cortlandt, *Rondout, *Valatie, Hamilton, *Amsterdam, *Little Falls, *Rome, *Auburn, *Waverly, *Rochester, *Batavia, *Tonawanda.

The public are informed that the Morse Line has offices at all the above named places, and will receive and promptly convey dispatches for all said places, and that no other than the Morse Line can send communications to the places marked with an asterisk.

This old established Line has four good wires between New-York and Buffalo, and possesses advantages with the most reliable lines of telegraph in Canada and the West. Connections are made with the Western, the Chesapeake Valley, and from Syracuse to Oswego and Oswego.

Arrangements are made for the establishment, in a short time, of offices at the Franklin House, New-York, and at Clyde, Lyons and Albion.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
AT
RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
Established in 1826,
No. 194 Broadway,
will be found the celebrated
SEPHYR MERINO UNDERVEST.
Every style of Hosiery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE.
MARSH, HURLBUT & CO.,
No. 180 Maiden-lane and No. 8 Platt-st., New-York.
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Camphene, &c.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTORY'S DEPOT AT NO. 349 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs Valentine Mott, William Paulding and John W. Carnochan. The extreme lightness of means of mechanic and cure; the gentleman cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COELIES & CO., No. 5 West 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this morning an immense stock of rich embroidered Under Handkerchiefs and Under Sleeves, Collars, Worked Bands, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which we will sell at one half their actual manufacture. Also, 300 pieces of rich Lace Curtains from $4 to $20 per pair. The above are the cheapest goods ever offered in this City. H. M. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

HAMLET DENOUNCED MOUTHING PLAYERS, because they "murdered Nature as abominably." The same may be said of the outside hair dyes. To restore hair, whisker or gray with a brilliant black or brown, which cannot be detected, use CHEVALIER'S LIFE TO THE HAIR, commonly called ORIENTAL DOROW. Recommended, used, and applied in private rooms, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE ST. NICHOLAS Piano Establishment, is the finest room of Pianos (as shown by a visit to it) they can make their choice from, the most extensive assortment of Pianos in the City, get a new instrument for little money. The Sole Agency for Loud's Boston Premium Pianos, and Carhart's celebrated Melodeons. Pianos to let. ELY & BUNGER,
No. 385 Broadway.

EMPHATICALLY TRUE—FIRST IN FASHION, first in form, and first on the heads of his countrymen. What? Why Knox's Hats, to be sure. You see them everywhere that gentlemen "most do congregate," and you can obtain them at No. 128 Fulton-street, No. 502 Broadway, or Call and see his Spring style. It is a model of artistic elegance.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.—THERE IS NO place like WATKINS' No. 114 Fulton-st., to get fine Dress Shoes and Gaiters. WATKINS has fairly distanced all competitors both in the beauty and durability of his manufactures. Every person of correct taste is naturally attracted to WATKINS' Establishment.

THE AUTOMATON BIRD-TREE, WITH BIRDS flying about and singing; the Mechanical Tableaux, representing a vessel tossed by the waves; India Rubber Ever-pointed Pencils. Also, Canes, Combs and Toys; Chinese Jugglers Turning domestic are among the many curiosities for strangers to see and purchase, if they desire, at TUTTLE'S, Emporium, No. 346 Broadway.

THE REASON WHY PEOPLE FLOCK TO McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., is because he has the best assortment of ready-made Shirts in the City. Shirts of all sizes ready-made, or made to measure at the shortest notice.

GOLDEN BELL.—THE PERFUMERY MANUFACTured at this establishment is very superior, and at ladies and gentlemen desiring luxuries at this time, should be sure to purchase those labeled "MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL, No. 507 Broadway, New-York."

FANCY CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S ASSORTment embraces all the newest styles of pen, pocket and sporting knives, from the manufactory of Joseph Rodgers & Son. Toilet cutlery, &c. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 347 Broadway.

OH, LOOK! OAK HALL IS SELLING AN ELEGANT stock of new Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys of every kind and pattern, cheaper than any house in New-York. DEGROOT & SON, Oak Hall, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

LECOMPTE IS THE FASTEST HORSE NOW IN America, and GANTRELL bears the same relation to flying descendants. His twelve shilling gaiters are the most fascinating things we ever beheld. Call to-day at No. 326 Bowery, and try them.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. SMITH'S HYGEIANA. Principal office No. 385 Broadway. Price only $5 a package. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the HYGEIANA.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—RUBBER CLOTH FROCK Coats, $4; Cassimere Pants, $2 and $2 50; Satinett Sack Coats, $4; complete Satinett Dress, $10; Superfine Blue Cloth Coats, $18, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 AND 148 NASSAU-ST., sample Hats at wholesale prices. Materials and Trade Manufacturers, cheaper than ever. Soft Hats and Caps of every style, at the lowest cash.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, HAVING SIX STOPS, price $300, will be sold for $150. Can be seen at the piano and music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—A COPY OF A PAMPHLET OF THIRTY-four pages, published in 1854, with the following title:

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Any person having a copy of the above will find a purchaser willing to pay a liberal price, by addressing letters in a sealed envelope addressed to M. M., Box 2,031, Post-Office, New-York.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.
Patent Refrigerators.
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

☞ By the Act of July 4, 1836, Sec. 15, "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment above the usual damages, to three times the amount thereof." The owing no ver I am making to an infringement.

At the December term of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1854, "Smith vs. Tappert," Court ruled that in a reissue, a Patentee has the right to restrict or enlarge his claim, so as to give it validity and to effectuate his invention.

In accordance with the above decision of the Supreme Court, and by the advice of my counsel, Charles M. Keller, Esq., I surrendered my Patent of Nov 12, 1844, and the Patent-Office, on the 24 April, 1855, gave me a reissue, of which the following is the claim:

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☞ To Builders and Contractors.—Proposals, sealed and endorsed, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the U. S. Engineer Agent in New-York, until the 31st May next, for the construction of six range light towers for the Lower Harbor of New York with keeper's dwelling attached, or separate for each, all to be of wood on masonry foundations. The towers to vary in height from 40 to 65 feet. The keeper's dwelling to be 28 by 19 feet, between tail dimensions, and 24 stories high. One pair of these ranges is located on Staten Island, another on Point Comfort, N. J., and the third is a short distance to the westward of the Highlands of Neversink. Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans and specifications examined, at the above office, between the hours of 10 and 2 P. M.

Sealed proposals will in like manner be received for the erection of two wrought-iron Beacons, of which the iron work is already upon ed. One to be placed on Mill Reef, at trance to Hudson Hall, and the other on West Oyster Bed, in Newark Bay. All equisite information concerning which can be obtained on application as above.

The work under both the above heads is to be completed on or before the 1st of October next, and the proposals are to name two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful execution.

GEORGE DUTTON,
Capt. in U. S. Corps of Engineers.

APRIL 16, 1855. No 3 Bowling-green, N. Y.

☞ Suburban Home Association.—The First Public Meeting of this organization, formed for the purpose of buying a fine tract of land, in 7 a mile from the town of Newtown, L. I., on the line of the Flushing Railroad, to be disposed of in choice lots among its members, will be held at No. 197 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1855. The great superiority of the land upon over all others for home distance around it, the steady increasing value of land in that vicinity, and the unparalleled advantages it offers in the cheap, rapidity, of access and certainty of travel to and from New-York, combined with the excellence of the land, the beauty of the country around, and more than all, the perfectly healthy situation of the locality, (a great desideratum to the first dwelling in the City,) render this property the most desirable that has been offered for sale in many years. All will attend, and be prepared to join in the work of getting a home for a very small price—namely: $75 in cash, or terms of payment, for a comfortable lot, beautifully situated and in every way suitable for building purposes, as respectfully requested.

JAMES C. PEARSON, Secretary.

☞ Country Residences and Building Sites.—Public attention is called to the auction sale of a splendid country residence with about 3 acres of land and several building lots, in the vicinity of Long Island City, on Saturday, May 26, at 12 o'clock. Details and Catalogue gratis, in the village of Flushing, just outside the Brooklyn limits, and three miles from the Ferries, on the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON. For health, business and beauty of scenery this property is unsurpassed, and its proximity to the City, being the same distance as 4th-st. from the Exchange, renders it convenient as well as desirable. Steps pass the property every few minutes from the Fulton Ferry, or by omnibus, &c., apply to MURPHY, LOUNSBURY & VANDERBILT, No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES COLE & SON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

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New-York, May 16, 1855.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Anniversary services on SABBATH EVENING, May 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-pl., near Sermon by Rev. Gardner L. Prentiss, D. D., of this City.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—No 29 Madison-st., corner of 5th-st., opened on THURSDAY, May 3, for the reception of patients. A Committee will be in attendance daily, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive applicants. By order of the Board.

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From the Examiner.

We are not at all disposed to be over-critical over the good things contained in the present volumes. A residence of fourteen years in the Chinese Empire enables M. Huc to teach us something trustworthy about it, and he does so. Together with the information there is a very large mass of information given in his pages. They embrace a complete view of the whole working of the Chinese Empire; the salient points in its institutions and its manners are brought out with perfect clearness; and the book gives a complete picture of the life of the entire people of China, with its laws and customs. He has not only been long in China, but has spent his time there thoroughly well as a most acute observer of society.

From the Edinburgh Review.

The present work is unmeasurably interesting as what it is and professes to be, a picture of Chinese every-day life; a description, perhaps more accurate than any other that has yet appeared, of what this strange nation is at home—that is, in the heart of the empire. Such opportunities for accurate observation have seldom or never been enjoyed by any other person. We cordially recommend these volumes to general perusal. Description and incident are interspersed with abundance of reflection, generally just, often original, sometimes profound. The whole style is imbued with a cheerful quiet faithful and elegant, which render this traveller's books among the most interesting we know.

From the Morning Post.

All who desire correct information on the actual condition of China would do well to read these volumes, which we have no hesitation in repeating are not surpassed in interest by any work of travel that has issued from the press in our time.

From the Press.

The translator of the work has executed his task with skill and fidelity, so that M. HUC's narrative is read with the same zest and advantage in the English version as it would be in the original French; and it is only due to M. Huc to say, that he has given in these volumes more information upon China and the Chinese, and conveyed it in a more lively, and at the same time, more pleasing and terse manner, than is often met with in books of travel.

From the John Bull.

Although M. Huc's attention has been directed to the great features of Chinese society, he has by no means lost sight of the more minute characteristics of Chinese life and character. On the contrary, his pages contain many graphic descriptions and anecdotes illustrative of men and things in the Celestial Empire; and, while furnishing matter of grave reflection to the Christian philosopher, they will be found to contain abundant entertainment for the general reader.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THIRD CITY, AND MISCELLANEOUS SWINDLES.

The Refusal of a Witness to Answer—Argument of ex-Judge Edmonds and Mr. Lynde—Flight of Hoxie to Cuba.

JEFFERSON POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Yesterday afternoon the inquiry relative to the swindling of our unsuspecting brethren in this City, to the amount of some $150,000, was resumed at this Court before Judge PIERREPONT. As previously given in by the TIMES Reporter, it is alleged that JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., recently defunct Notary McCURDY, ALLISTON & SPENCER, and numerous other hairy firms, on an extensive scale, and then absconded. Indictments being found by the Grand Jury, and requisitions procured from Governor CLARK on the Governor of Missouri and Iowa, a creditor named SETH C. LYNDE, residing at Malden, Mass., started in pursuit of HOXIE, with a power of attorney to arrest him.

During the last examination Mr. LYNDE was made a very unwilling witness, refusing to meeting HOXIE and transacting some financial business with him, but he refused to answer any questions concerning the amount of money paid over to him by said HOXIE. Mr. LYNDE contended that it would tend to criminate himself to answer such questions as had been put to him by counsel for the prosecution. Hence the postponement. On the part of the people, ex-Judge EDMONDS appeared and submitted an argument, setting forth reasons why the witness should be compelled to answer. The principal ground taken by Mr. EDMONDS was, "that the witness had disclosed part of a transaction, and was bound to disclose it;" and so to the point of crimination, it was wholly for the Justice to decide, as laid down by Chief Justice HAMILTON and other eminent jurists. A brief argument was made by Mr. A. L. JORDAN, Jr., who contended that Mr. LYNDE could not be compelled to testify, if he believed it would involve him in a criminal proceeding.

Judge PIERREPONT remarked that his mind was not clear on several points connected with the matter, and should therefore reserve his decision for a few days. His Honor also remarked that in the meantime the examination of other witnesses could be proceeded with, and during the coming week he would determine the matter respecting the refractory witness.

The further hearing of the matter was here postponed to the 17th inst.

It was ascertained yesterday that the fugitive HOXIE had sailed for Cuba several weeks ago, and is now in correspondence with certain parties in the City, who apprise him of the criminal proceedings as they progress.

How They Make Plate Glass.

Drifting along the upper part of Williamsburg the other night, our attention was arrested by the United States Flag waving over a low single story building at the corner of First and North Sixth streets, into which stealthy people were making their way. Peeping in, the spectacle and evergreens so profusely displayed made us suspect it might be a Horticultural show. But a gentleman assured us that it was the factory just erected of the American Plate Glass Company, that this was the opening day, and that if we would step in we should see how the great plates of glass which begin to be used in our pavements, so clear and yet so strong, are brought into shape. Then it occurred to us that the Polytechnic Club had been invited to see the operation, and that on our own table lay a card of invitation—so we went in.

The room was a spacious one, roofed with sheet iron, floored with the earth. Along one side of it there yawned and glowed the red-hot doors of a series of ovens. Through the centre ran a prodigious furnace, all whose sides were flaming hot. A workman gave us a bit of green glass to look through at the interior; there, in the terrible furnace, were visible great pots of earthen, white with the intense heat in which the "batch" of which the glass was made was boiling like so much water.

A gentleman took us built of the ovens—which are each 16 feet wide by 20 long, and very shallow—to a place where the pots are prepared; to another where the sand and soda and salt and lime were mixed into the "batch;" then pointed out the windows that bound the factory on the river side, granting all facilities for landing the materials and embarking the manufactured article. Back again to the hot furnace-room, we found some workmen and fifty persons had collected—among members of the Common Council, the American Institute, Board of Governors and friends of the company. A fine band had been discoursing national and popular airs, and a long table through one end of the building groaned under the weight of good meat to cool out for workmen and them to keep the body in condition. One of the workmen volunteered all present to mount the tables and see what was to follow. He said that in the furnace there were twelve of the pots, each containing 500 weight of the melting liquid—and that in six of them it had been boiling for twelve hours, and *that*, consequently, was ready to be cooled.

The foreman gave the order, and immediately his assistants, running on iron carriage, which consisted of 6 long and heavy iron pry supported on two wheels, thrust it into the furnace and under the "eare" of one of the pots. Then bearing down the other end and moving the carriage back, the caldron was brought out. With great precision and coolness—albeit as hot as fire could make it, without consuming them,—they marched their prize off across the room to a crate. Two men with iron scrapers skimmed off the scum from the top, dipping their instruments into water after each removal, which gave out a sort of subterranean rumbling and hissing. At another order, great iron bars like the blades of an enormous pair of scissors were brought under the lips of the pot and bolted in place. The foreman with a "gauntlet" passed a little of the liquid over the edge, to solder them in place we suppose, and then with a few curses of a crank and a push at the crane the pot was brought directly over a smooth table of cast iron—the pattern in superfoliss of the plate to be made.

Two men turned out the contents of the pot, which poured of a beautiful rose color, and rolled off like the sticky thus boys make on a Christmas night. Instantly a heavy roller began to move over it spreading it upon the table, giving it an even width, which was gauged by strips of iron on each edge. The roller was caught at the foot of the table upon a frame of iron, which at once moved off on a small railroad to the side. Another table of wood mounted on wheels was brought to the outer edge of the iron table, to whose height it exactly corresponded, the foreman gave the word, and two men giving the still red plate of glass a strong and steady push, it slid fairly upon the wooden table. This then was rolled to the edge of the iron—another sheet thrust and is cold, flaming where it touched the wood and sparkling into the oven—the door was closed upon it, where it is to remain from three to five days annealing. We have been a long time describing it, but the process, from the time the doors of the furnace were opened till the oven door was closed—in other words, from the moment the boiling "batch" left its fire until it was "baking," was less than four minutes.

The men worked easily and with perfect regularity, their clothing in the red light their white clothes looked as if they had been dipped in blood, and while they were devils, and quite used to it. The operation was repeated again and again, until six plates, each as large as a common dining-table when spread, had been turned off. Nor did the time required to finish either differ half a minute from the other. When taken from the oven, these plates need only to be cut perfectly straight to the two ends to be fit for use. The process of polishing we could not see, the machinery for that purpose not having yet been brought in. A small piece, however, of an inch thick, that had been polished and pierced, showed us that it was a specimen of glass as fine and perfect as contrived to look upon. As to the size of the plates, we could easily see that it would be no easy to make them twice as large as of the present size. We understand that a table is now on the way from Europe, on which it is proposed to make plates twenty feet long and ten feet broad.

This interesting operation over, the President, MOSES CUMMINGS, Esq., stood upon a platform erected for the occasion, and in a written address welcomed the company. The address embodied a history of glass and glass-making. It concluded with the opinion that this establishment would turn out as good plate glass, when fairly under way, as could be imported from any foreign country. The President called up Dr. LEWIS F. SAYRE to give the hour to reading the toasts prepared for the occasion, which he had, with patriotic zeal, filling all the niches of time.

Professor MAPES was called out as a staunch friend of American Manufactures. The comfortable-looking Professor took the stand, and made a regular, old-fashioned, protective-tariff speech. He told a good

ANECDOTE OF SILAS WRIGHT.

One time while it was doubtful how the Democratic party would turn on the Tariff question—when SILAS WRIGHT was waiting to see how Tammany would go, and Tammany, humbleness, to see how SILAS WRIGHT would go—a Committee of gentlemen from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, called upon the Senator and asked him if he would be willing to vote to protect any article, if it could be shown that all analogous articles, under the same protection, had been produced here as good and cheaper than it could be imported?

He thought he would.

They then asked if he would vote for it if one of several hundred articles that had been protected for five years, if it could not find one that was an exception to the rule?

He would undertake to find an hundred exceptions, they said, or words to that effect, if he failed. He made the attempt, and in each instance they discovered if he failed. He made the attempt, and in each instance they discovered if he failed. He made the attempt, and in each instance they discovered